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Furs J. Wolf
The House of Authority in Furs
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Column One
By David Courtney

THE People — that word more blasphemously spoken than any other! — the People, summarised as the State, sits in merciless judgment upon Slansky, Clementis and their unfortunate fellows: that half of the world saved, this half of it tensed into ideological finger-pointing. The trial will go the accustomed way and end rather as an acquittal of the State — the People — than as a pronouncement of the accused men's guilt. It is like that. The conviction of a few men who have spoken out of turn, marched out of step, is trivial: the drama of trial and judgment is not for them. The acquittal of the State, tense in its monstrous assumptions, each of which is vital to the equilibrium of the others, is all-important. The people, become the State, must be shown that there is no blemish upon them: cleansed, they must be, — and therefore the State —, by the confession of those upon whom the devil of deviation has preyed; and whose absolution is the absolution of the State.

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It is difficult for us to understand. It is difficult to set Prague against the standards we know. We learn of these things and are half afraid of them, half resentful; and put on indignant airs. Quite properly we want no Slansky trials on our slopes of the Great Divide; and nothing of the system that brings them about. But scorn of the despotism of another's system is no substitute for liberty in our own. In the human conflict you cannot set a thief to catch a thief without getting a lifting for stolen goods. And if this is no excuse for the grim procedure in Prague, it is no excuse for lotting down the defences of human liberty anywhere. For if we have not our own unweakened liberty to set against the pretensions of the despots, what have we?

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It may be said that to make this wider problem at this moment is to divert attention from the wickedness of the Communists. It is not. It is to draw attention to the state of our moral defences against such wickedness. The newspapers today have other evidence of peril besides the Prague trial: less dramatic, less suited to our dearest indignations; and perhaps only a harassment of liberty, a malacious teasing of it; but evidence none the less that liberty and the freedoms prized by thinking men, if bound and shackled in the Communist lands begins to limp in our own. France threatens to bar Communists — that might pass — from its civil service; but the definition of Communism has again been widened to make honest, loyal men quake. As Abraham Feller quaked and could not hear it. The head of Britain's M.I.5 has just flown to Nairobi; and with every proper intention no doubt; but as the business of those who preserve the State from treason enlarges and extends it is apt to penetrate the domain of liberty. General Papagos comes back and the shadow he throws is the shadow of General Metaxas, Hitler's "Order of Good Blood," the S.S. moves confidently back into prospect.

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And Benedetto Croce died yesterday at Naples: the last of the philosophers of liberty, who said with Hegel but unlike Hegel meant it profoundly, that history is the history of liberty. His death against the lamentable background of the world today will stir sadness in the hearts of a few, a very few. But he believed in liberty and lost no bit of his faith in its triumph sooner or later and everywhere even when he lived under its negations. It is a pity many of us have not the same faith. It might pay us better than faith in the hydrogen bomb, M.I.5 and the McCarran Act. At least we have enough of liberty left to preserve and, in less "realistic" mood, to expand. In that and that alone we stand better than the men of Prague.

Jerusalem, November 21.

Zionist General Council Opens Session in J'lem

Jerusalem POST Reporter

A stream of history surged through the opening day's proceedings yesterday at the Zionist General Council. The session opened with a commemoration of men who had a decisive part in giving life to the Zionist movement (Chaim Weizmann, Eliezer Kaplan, David Z. Pinkusz) and closed with unified agreement on one of the chief means to sustain and strengthen that life — settling on the land.

The whole tempo of agricultural colonisation was conveyed in the opening reports given to the afternoon session.

Sessions Open With Tribute to Weizmann

The eight-day conference of the Zionist General Council opened in Jerusalem yesterday with a memorial session for Chaim Weizmann.

Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Chairman of the Council Presidium, opened the session with a brief eulogy and was followed by the Chairmen of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Berl Locker and Dr. Nahum Goldmann. Mrs. Vera Weizmann attended the ceremony and was accompanied by Mr. Meyer Weisgal, of the Weizmann Institute, Elga Shapiro, the President's secretary, and figure Aluf D. Arnon, and Mrs. Weisgal. Members of the Government and other leading personalities were also present.

On the front wall of the Agency auditorium, next to the speaker's platform, a large picture of Israel's first President was set up against a black drape which was flanked by two national flags. In front of the picture the light of two tall candles and a seven-branched candelabrum flickered.

Tribute to Weizmann

Pointing out that the Council was meeting in the building which was one of the fruits of Dr. Weizmann's efforts on behalf of Zionism, Mr. Sprinzak expressed the nation's sorrow at the tragedy. The large assemblage rose to pay a silent minute's tribute.

Mr. Locker called the President a "son of his people, a man of his people." Tracing Dr. Weizmann's early and later life, he observed that although the deceased lived most of his life in the West, "his heart was in the East with his people." President Weizmann was both a man of vision and of practical accomplishment, Mr. Locker said, recalling Dr. Weizmann's activities and achievements in Zionism and in science.

His character and devotion to Zionism, Mr. Locker said, resulted in Dr. Weizmann's continued service to Zionism under all conditions, even after he was no longer President of the World Zionist Organisation. Zionist activity absorbed all his time and physical strength. Mr. Locker expressed the hope that "all of us will follow in the steps of Chaim Weizmann."

Dr. Goldmann termed "Weizmann, the Jew; Weizmann, the Zionist, and Weizmann, the man." As a Jew, he said, "Weizmann was perhaps the most perfect synthesis in our time of the two great geo-graphic-cultural spheres that have shaped the contemporary Jew—the European East and West."

The President was a Zionist practically from birth and never for a moment doubted the final victory of Zionism. Dr. Goldmann noted that "Weizmann's Zionism emanated from his Jewishness." Israel's first President envisaged a Jewish State "great not in terms of territory and population, but great in a cultural and moral outlook." Notwithstanding his strife and bitterness over the establishment of the State, with himself as President, he was sometimes unhappy in his last years that this aspect of Zionism, which he regarded as decisive, had been so little implemented in the Israel of today.

But even greater than the difference between the Jew and Zionist was the difference between the man, Dr. Goldmann declared, and the leader. "Life is duller and grimmer without him."

Mr. Sprinzak closed the session after another silent tribute to the late leader.

The Council met at the Jewish Agency in the hall in which Dr. Weizmann was elected and inaugurated President. The Knesset also met here after it moved to the capital from Tel Aviv and before it entered its present quarters in the Frumkin building.

The hall remained furnished as it was for the Knesset sessions. The members of the Agency Executive sat at tables in front with facing the platform, where the Cabinet ministers formerly were seated.

For the memorial session, almost the entire Cabinet was present. The Cabinet occupied a row of seats at the right of the entrance facing the speakers.

(Delegates, Press Reviews—P. 6)

Trial of Slansky, Clementis Opens In Prague Court

LONDON, Thursday. — The trial of Rudolf Slansky, former Deputy Premier of Czechoslovakia, ex-Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis and 12 other alleged members of their group opened in Prague today, Prague Radio reported.

The indictment said that during the Slovak national rising in 1944 Slansky was already working for U.S. interests and in 1945, after Czechoslovakia's liberation, he "as the Secretary-General of the Farmers Party (Communist) "gathered around him a group of fascists and conspired against the setting up of a socialist state and a people's democracy."

The indictment charges Slansky with responsibility for the death of Jan Sverma, Slovakian national hero, who perished during the Slovak rising, and with plotting with others to murder President Klement Gottwald.

Prague Radio quoted the indictment as saying that Slansky, as Secretary-General of the Communist Party, had filled economic posts with people hostile to the people's democratic regime so as to undermine the country's economy. He also protected Jewish organisations, such as the Zionists, which "worked against Czechoslovakia," the indictment said. These Jewish organisations "smuggled people out of Czechoslovakia."

The indictment said that Slansky is of Jewish origin, as well as the accused Bedrich Geminder, Director of the Communist Party's International Division; Rudolph Frejka, head of the Economic Division of the Premier's Office; Bedrich Reicin, former Vice Minister of National Defence; Dolfo Kaven, former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Eugene Loebel, former Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; Otto Fischel, former Vice Minister of Finance; Otto Sling, former Party Secretary at Brno Province; Andre Simone, former editor of the Party organ "Rude Pravo," and M. Margolius.

The other accused is Josef Frank, former Deputy Secretary-General of the Party. (Reuter, AFP)

3 Attacks on Frenchmen

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).—The National Assembly will open its inquiry tomorrow into three attacks on Frenchmen in Indo-China.

The Assembly decided by 471 votes to 105 to appoint a Committee of Inquiry. The Communists, calling for a full-scale policy debate on Indo-China before voting, the only opposition came from Communists, Socialists, Radicals and a few Independent votes for the motion. The Popular Republican, Gaullist Democrats and most Moderate Conservatives voted against. The Gaullists abstained.

Israel Skeptical Of Arab Peace Talk

By Jesse Zel Luria,
POST Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — "Skeptical optimism" is the attitude of the Israel delegation here to talk of a new atmosphere in Israel-Arab relations, emanating from Western embassies in Cairo and published in the "New York Times" last week in two articles from Jerusalem.

To Americans, British and other delegates here who repeat the reports of coming Israel-Arab friendship whispered in hopeful Western ears by Arab sources, Israel answers with the Biblical phrase, "Give us a sign."

All signs have been in the other direction. The Arabs have attacked Israel here and at Bonn, and in the words of the proverbial Texan, "When a hombre shoots at me I assume he wants to fight."

Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ahmed Mohammed Farrag gave the "Times" an interview yesterday which dimmed recent optimism. While he did not close the door to peace talks, and this might be considered by some to be hopeful, Farrag laid down impossible conditions — the repatriation of all refugees and a return to the November, 1947, resolution.

One American who believes, perhaps wishfully, that in the cultivation of Nagib lies the solution of peace with Israel and the formation of a Middle East defence organisation found Farrag's statement to mean that Egypt was planning to begin peace talks and was therefore laying down its maximum demands in advance.

Public and Business Hail Decontrol

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Shopkeepers here today forecast that the return of competition in business arising from the new decontrol and de-rationing measures would result in a 20 per cent decline in prices of textiles, while quality of footwear would improve.

They regarded the Commerce Minister's new measure as a result of the New Economic Plan which had reduced the pressure on goods through the introduction of multiple exchange rates and had made de-control possible.

Some dealers felt that there could be further de-control as only tricot underwear, socks, towels and linens were in short supply. Others said that the whole point system should be abolished to cut red tape and that retailers should be permitted to ration supplies at their discretion.

Some small manufacturers feared that de-control would put them out of business as they would not be able to compete with larger enterprises.

A number of shops posted window signs advertising "cheap and fine" goods, but there was no rush by customers. Some customers were seen bargaining over prices today, and salesmen were found to be exceptionally polite.

"Trade normal," Jerusalem clothing stores reported.

There was, however, a noticeable demand for the cheaper "Lahi" woollen goods and utility underwear. In the case of footwear, many people had been buying of late anyway, and several shopkeepers stated that low customers there is not apparent on the first day of de-control.

In Haifa, few queues formed outside clothing and shoe shops this morning. Proprietors reported some increase in sales. However, the public was careful of its purchases and especially choosy on clothing. As no long time shows any evidence of price dumping.

Some large textile and clothing merchants reported that they had already received offers of better quality goods at lower prices from manufacturers.

Bourse Price For Dollars Drops

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The unofficial gold and dollar bourse here reacted today to the relaxation of controls on textiles and footwear by offering dollars at IL.2.300 instead of IL.2.450 yesterday and by reducing the price of sovereigns by 500 pruta to IL.28.500.

More Points For Rationed Items

The coupon value of these textiles still rationed, such as stockings and underwear, will be increased on Sunday, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The release of many items from rationing has destroyed the "coupon balance" which existed previously, and all coupons can now be diverted to items still rationed.

The abolition of rationing and controls will free an estimated 400 to 500 Ministry of Commerce and Industry personnel. The Textile and Footwear sections of the Control Department employ about 200 inspectors and officials.

The following department has 40 to 50 inspectors and officials, and many others are employed in the price calculation department. A considerable number of officials also work in technical jobs dealing with textiles and footwear in the Ministry's district offices.

Ad Hoc Body Urges UN Study in S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The General Assembly's Special Political Committee today voted to recommend the establishment of an impartial commission to study the explosive racial situation in South Africa. The recommendation will be forwarded to the full Assembly for final decision.

The vote on the recommendation was 35 to 2, with 22 nations abstaining. Only South Africa and Peru voted against the proposal, which was sponsored by 18 Arab, Asian and Latin American nations.

Mr. G.P. Jooste of South Africa declared after the vote was taken that his Government would view any resolution on the subject passed by the General Assembly as "null and void." South Africa opposed the move on the ground that its racial segregation laws are matters of internal jurisdiction and outside the competence of the U.N.

A formal South African motion to declare the U.N. incompetent to discuss the problem was earlier defeated by 45 votes to 5 with eight abstentions.

The Committee also adopted a Scandinavian resolution calling on all U.N. members to "bring their policies into conformity with their obligations under the Charter, to promote observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms." The vote was 39 to 7, with 12 abstentions, indicating that the Scandinavian plan will not receive the necessary two-thirds vote for approval by the full Assembly.

Egypt, Britain Make Progress on Sudan

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson and Prime Minister General Mohammed Nagib made "some progress" in discussions on the Sudan today, a British Embassy spokesman announced.

The discussions lasted two hours today and will be resumed on Monday, he added.

General Nagib yesterday conferred with the Sudan Government Civil Secretary, Sir James Robertson. After the meeting he said Egypt was adhering fully to her proposals for the Sudan's future both in principle and detail and added, "This is my last word."

West German Ambassador Guenther Pawelke left Cairo yesterday for Bonn on a visit of undetermined duration, Cairo Radio reported last night.

Prior to his departure the envoy conferred for 50 minutes with Prime Minister Nagib.

Pawelke told newsmen that he plans to submit to his Government a full report on Arab reaction to West Germany's reparations agreement with Israel. He also revealed that a German delegation is coming to Cairo next week to discuss the issue with Egypt.

Damascus Radio yesterday reported that General Minister to Syria Von der Esch is leaving for Bonn next month, and that a German delegation is expected in Damascus, also next week, for talks on the German-Israel agreement.

Eisenhower Names Dulles As Secretary of State

Britain Backs Indian Korea Plan

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Britain, braving American opposition, today endorsed India's compromise proposals for ending the Korean war. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the U.N. main Political Committee that he regarded the Indian proposals as an initiative "to bring us nearer to agreement on the one outstanding issue" of the Korean armistice negotiations —the repatriation of war prisoners.

He said, "It is my belief that it does, and I pray that this Committee will find agreement in regard to it."

Mr. Eden came to the Committee direct from a luncheon with President-Elect Eisenhower, who declared yesterday that he "emphatically" endorsed the principle that force should not be used to repatriate Communist prisoners.

The U.S. has rejected the Indian proposals "as they stand."

On the eventual disposition of war prisoners who did not wish to be repatriated, Mr. Eden said the U.N. "could either create a special body to look after these men or extend the functions of the U.N. Korea Rehabilitation Agency.

"If for one reason or another some here could not agree to use the agency, I see no reason why we should not set up some special organ."

He praised the Indian plan as "a timely and constructive attempt. . . The sensitive links are deadlocked on this one problem. Meanwhile, countless men in both sides are needlessly suffering. We have been right to insist on the principle the free world as a whole has accepted (no forcible repatriation). . . But we should not view this proposal as some document which must be exact and complete in every particular."

2nd Rhee Candidate For Premier Vetoed

PUSAN, Thursday (Reuter).—The South Korean House of Representatives today vetoed President Syngman Rhee's latest nomination for Premier, the Assembly's Liberal Party leader Lee Kap Sung, by 94 votes to 76. Ninety-three votes are needed for nomination.

Ceylon Prime Minister Stops at Lydda

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Dudley Senanayake, 41-year old Premier, Foreign and Defence Minister of Ceylon, spent an hour in Lydda Airport early this morning on his way to the Commonwealth economic conference due to open on November 27 in London. Mr. Senanayake and his eight-man delegation were met by the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, and Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Eytan, who had a private conversation with the Prime Minister, later told journalists that Mr. Senanayake was very much interested in Israel methods of land settlement which Mr. Eytan described.

Wilson, McKay Get Top Cabinet Posts

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower today announced that he had picked three members of his Cabinet, which will have to be approved by the Senate after his inauguration on January 20.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, New York, is to be Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Detroit, Secretary of Defense and Governor Douglas McKay of Oregon, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Dulles, 64, has long been the principal Republican adviser on foreign affairs. After a two-hour conference with Mr. Eisenhower this morning, he told a press conference that they had discussed all aspects of international relations.

Mr. Dulles is fully acquainted with the workings of the State Department and with world problems. He was adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson from April, 1950, until last March. He has also served as U.N. delegate, and was responsible for fashioning the Japanese peace treaty and the Asian security pacts.

DULLES

Mr. Wilson, 62, an engineer and industrialist, is President of General Motors Corporation. He said he accepted his appointment "with a sense of duty, determination to assist our new President in his efforts towards peace."

Governor McKay, 58, was one of the original Eisenhower supporters, and is a leading authority on reclamation and conservation problems in western America. He began as a Union Pacific office boy and served in both world wars.

WILSON

NEWS BLACKOUT ON IKE'S KOREA VISIT

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Defence Secretary Robert Lovett said today a news blackout will be imposed on President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower's forthcoming trip to Korea for "security" reasons.

He said he had Gen. Eisenhower's approval to make the statement that the President-Elect is going to Korea "sometime in the future." Mr. Lovett added that no news reports of Gen. Eisenhower's activities will be cleared through the Korean theatre of operations until after he leaves Korea.

Palestine Arabs Won't Cooperate with Huda

Replying to recent attempts by the Jordan Regency Council to bring about a conciliation between the Government and the Palestine Arab Opposition Parliament, the 16-member Opposition bloc reaffirmed yesterday its refusal to cooperate with Premier Abu'l Huda's Cabinet.

In a message to the Regency Council the Palestine Arabs said they would not attend Parliament sessions until their demands for Abu'l Huda's dismissal are granted.

Barth Declines Bid; Herut May Back Silver

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dr. Aharon Barth, Managing Director of the Bank Leumi, yesterday told a delegation of Hapoel Hamizrahi leaders that he could not accept the nomination for President owing to poor health.

The only candidacy formally submitted thus far was that of Mr. Yitzhak Gruenbaum, who was nominated by Mapam. The Mizrahi Party, who voted to nominate the Minister of Posts, Rabbi Mordecai Nurock, do not have the strength to nominate him because they need ten signatures.

They are making overtures for his candidacy from the other religious parties. Rabbi Nurock said, however, that if the Acting President, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, stands for election, he would not oppose him.

The General Zionists and Herut are in consultation here seeking agreement on a joint candidate. Herut offered to go along with the nomination of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver on condition Yosef Klausner.

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Beginning today—a Daily Column in Ma'ariv

Chapters in the Life of Dr. Chaim Weizmann as President of Israel

ד' אמנות הנשיא

Written by a person who was very close to the late President from the first to the last day of his term of office.

YIGAL KIMCHI, His Private Secretary

In this series, the writer chronicles for the reader certain aspects of Dr. Weizmann's personality in his last years. He gives the inside story of the first "Jewish Court" in our time and traces the tasks of a President in Israel, his problems and complexities. The series also includes a wealth of famous sayings which have their roots deep in Jewish lore; and a description of his relations with heads of the State and world-renowned personalities. The readers are offered a glimpse into the personal life of Weizmann, Statesman and Man of the People.

Eleven consecutive articles will be valued for their wit and depth of understanding and will be read with great interest.

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Etta L. Rosensohn, National President of the Hadassah Medical Organization, arrived yesterday in Israel to attend the Zionist General Council meetings.

Mr. Henryk Szering, the violinist, was the guest at a reception given by the Sherman Esemp Association at the home of Mrs. E. Ussishkin, in Jerusalem on Wednesday night.

Dr. Dora Fuerst, Jerusalem, teacher of medical gymnastics, has returned from a study trip to England.

An Exhibition "Victor Hugo, Designer," on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth has been arranged by the Bezalel National Museum in cooperation with the Centre de Culture Française in Jerusalem and will be opened by M. Bertrand de la Sablière, Consul General of France in Jerusalem, tomorrow, Saturday, November 22, at 5.30 p.m. at the Museum. M. Pascal Themanlys will give a talk in French on the poet and a documentary film about his life and works will be presented.

A record concert, featuring "The Consul," by Gian Carlo Menotti, will be held at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday, at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. Mr. John Rhodes, U.S. Vice-Consul in Jerusalem, will introduce the programme. The public is invited.

BIRTH

LEBHAR—To Regina, nee Franco, wife of Alfred Lebhar, at the Elisha Hospital, Haifa, on November 18, 1952—a daughter, Ariella Daphna.

Benedetto Croce, Philosopher, Dead

NAPLES, Thursday, (Reuter). — Benedetto Croce, liberal statesman and philosopher, died here today aged 86. He had an attack of influenza last week from which he was earlier reported to be recovering.

Philosopher, critic, historian and statesman, Benedetto Croce was born in 1866 at Pescasseroli, in the province of Aquila, where his family owned large estates.

Croce went to Rome University to study law but he became more interested in literature and philosophy and at the age of 21, having come into a considerable family fortune, he returned to Naples.

He travelled extensively during the following years and studied history and economics. For a time he was a Marxist but he soon repudiated the principles of Marxism in his well known critical essay on Karl Marx.

Croce became an active Liberal Senator in 1910 and was Minister of Education in the pre-Fascist government. He became one of the most active opponents of Fascism. Under Fascist rule Croce's name was not allowed to appear in the papers but he went on working in his villa at Sorrento, where he had a library of 80,000 volumes. His influence grew and he did much to make the Nazi-inspired measures, particularly the anti-Semitic law, odious to educated Italians.

Croce joined the Badoglio Government in 1944. In the first post-war elections he was again elected Senator but left the Liberal Party mainly because he disagreed with its alliance with the right-wing "Uomo Qualunque." In December 1949 he declined a Senatorship for life offered him by Parliament.

Croce published an enormous number of books on philosophy, history, politics, aesthetics and poetry. His philosophical idealism earned him the condemnation of the Roman Catholic Church and all his works were placed on the index of proscribed books in 1934.

Archibald Ross Due Here on Nov. 30.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Archibald Ross, head of the Eastern department of the British Foreign Office, will arrive in Israel on November 30, according to Sir Francis Evans, the British Ambassador.

Mr. Ross, who is on a Middle East tour, will spend only a few days here. He will enter Israel through Mandelbaum Gate and cross the Lebanese border on leaving the country.

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Participants:
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[illegible]
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Members of Zionist General Council

EXECUTIVE

Chairman of the Executive: Dr. Nahum Goldmann (Confederation of General Zionists) and Mr. Berl Locker (Mapai).

Members: Yehuda Braginsky, Mapam; Benjamin Browdy, G.Z.; Eliahu Dobkin, Ihud Olami; Levi [illegible], Ihud; Zeev Gold, Mizrahi; Israel Goldstein, G.Z.; Hayim Greenberg, Ihud; Rose Halprin, G.Z.; Zvi Herman, G.Z.; David Roth-Aryeh (Independent); Rapoel [illegible], G.Z.; Zvi Luria, Mapam; [illegible] Neumann, G.Z.; Yitzhak Raphael, Hap. Hamizrahi; Zalman Shazar, Ihud, and Baruch Zuckerman, Ihud.

Deputy Members: Nahum Nir, Mapam; and Meloch Noy, Ihud.

ZIONIST GENERAL COUNCIL

Vivilidim (Veterans)

Yitzhak Ben-Zvie, Eliahu Berlin, Yehuda Zuri Blumenfeld, Selig Brodetsky, Chaim Bugar, Meyer Ebner, Lazar [illegible], A.L. Gelman, J.K. Goldbloom, Meir Grossman, Yitzhak Gruenbaum, Nissim Harpaz, Lazar Levin, Louis Lipsky, Elimelech Neufeld, Mordechai Nurock, Isidor Schalit, I. Schwarzbart, Selig Soskin, Jacob Uri, Shmuel Yavnieli, and Jacob Zerubavel.

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Confederation of General Zionists

Members:

Leon Dultzin, Mexico; Judith Epstein, U.S.A.; Louis Falk, U.S.A.; Yitzhak Golan, Israel; Mariam Greenberg, U.S.A.; Meir Hartman, Israel; Barnett Janner, M.P., England; Samuel Margoshes, U.S.A.; Ernest Marton, Israel; Mortimer May, U.S.A.; Fred Monosson, U.S.A.; David Moshkowitz, U.S.A.; Abraham Redelheim, U.S.A.; Teodoro Resnikoff, Mexico; Ethel Rosenson, U.S.A.; Bertha Schoolman, U.S.A.; Samuel Schwisberg, Canada; Sam Segal, Israel; Rebecca Shulman, U.S.A. and Melech Topiol, France.

Deputy Members:

Levy Bakstansky, England; Max Bressler, U.S.A.; Jonathan Cohen, Israel; Israel Dunsky, South Africa; Mendel Fisher, U.S.A.; Max Freilich, Australia; Edward Gelber, Canada; Hanna Goldberg, U.S.A.; Joseph Goldberg, U.S.A.; Esther Gottesmann, U.S.A.; Israel Isgupsky, Argentina; Hans Klee, Switzerland; Leia Kramarsky, U.S.A.; Ludwig Pinner, Israel; Morton Robbins, U.S.A.; Jacob Schneider, Brazil; Ezra Shapiro, U.S.A.; Anna Tulin, U.S.A.; Denise Tuvover, U.S.A., and David Zimand, Israel.

Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi

Members:

Bezalel Bazak, Israel; Yeshayahu Bernstein, Israel; Dr. Simon Federbush, U.S.A.; Jacob Grynberg, Israel; Arieh Handler, Israel; Max Hagler, U.S.A.; Mordecai Kirshblum, U.S.A.; Alexander Marrulies, England; Ya'acov Maron, U.S.A.; Shlomo Zalman Shragai, Israel; Yeshayahu Wolfsberg, Israel and Zemach Zambrowsky, Canada.

Deputy Members:

Moshe Goldstein, Israel; Mollie Golub, U.S.A.; Yitzhak Hecht, Israel; Abraham Melamed, Israel; Israel S. Rosenberg, U.S.A.; Tova Sanhedrai, Israel; Pinhas Steinman, Israel; Benjamin Shechter, Naphtali Stern, Israel; Daniel Syrkus, Israel and Dov Ber Weiss, Israel.

Mapam

Members:

Jacob Amith, Israel; Israel Bar-Yehuda, Israel; Israel Galili, Israel; Paul Goldman, U.S.A.; Jacob Hazan, Israel; Yitzhak Lev, Israel; Arieh Nahir, Israel; Yitzhak Tabenkin, Israel; Meir Yaari, Israel and Yitzhak Yitzhaki, Israel.

Deputy Members:

Ruben Arzi, Israel; Menahem Bader, Israel; Joseph Bankover, Israel; Nissim Elnecave, Argentina; Haim Finkelstein, Argentina; Gershon Gendrat, Israel; Shalom Grayek, Israel; Feiga Ilanith, Israel; Beri Repetur, Israel and Abraham Shechter, U.S.A.

Igud Herut Hatzoar

Members:

David Bukspan, U.S.A.; Joseph Deinzel, South Africa; Harry Levi, U.S.A.; Joseph Schechtman, U.S.A.; Eliezer Shostak, Israel; Shimshon Yunitchman, France.

Deputy Members:

Abraham Abrahams, England; Beinish Epstein, U.S.A.; Ajzik Remba, Israel; Pinchas Shamir-Steiner, Israel; Shabtai Shichman, and David Yutan, Israel.

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The Jerusalem Merchants Association and the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturer's Association, and the Hoteliers Association.

Woman Describes Shooting In Mandelbrot Trial

HAIFA, Thursday. — Luba Kreiner, 21, who was shot six times in the Ata factory when Meir Shiffman was shot dead by Zalman Mandelbrot, was the chief witness at the latter's trial on a premeditated murder charge in the District Court here today.

She testified for the prosecution that she had started work at Ata in 1949 and met the accused who was in the same department in 1950. She had met him outside work only twice, "by chance" — when they talked for a few minutes. He had told her that he was on bad terms with his wife and when he asked her to marry him, she answered "It's out of the question."

A few weeks before the shooting he met her at a bus stop and warned: "Things can't continue in this way" and that he would kill both her and himself.

On December 26, 1951, they were at work as usual, and at about 9.30 a.m. she suddenly felt that her right arm could not move, although she had seen and heard nothing. She noticed two stains on her sleeve and started towards the first aid box. She fell before she reached it and saw everyone running. She felt several shots hitting her and fell again. Lifting her head, she saw the accused loading his gun and the manager run in shouting. He had been shot and fell wounded to the floor.

Cross-examined by the Defence Counsel mainly on her relations with the accused, the witness denied that there had been a romance between them, that she had told him to stop flirting with other girls, or had asked him home. Her relations with him were "as normal among workers".

Earlier, a witness testified that Mandelbrot had given himself up at the Kiryat Benyamin Local Council offices. He had been quiet "but a bit depressed and sad".

Where to go

JERUSALEM

8-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Romema Bus 15. Feeding time 3-5 p.m.

8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Road.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition Contemporary French Works of Art, donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. The exhibition of early Persian and Islamic Pottery from the collection of Mr. Harry Philips will close today. Chinese Art: recent acquisitions for the Museum collection. Exhibit of the Month: "The Dancer," chalk-drawing by Edgar Degas (1834-1917). Recent acquisitions of the Museum. Bezalel Museum.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition. Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-1: (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

10-1: (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Oils and Gouaches by Elisha Sigad, Artists House.

8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (recorded). Schumann: "Overture to Manfred"; Tschaikovsky: "The Sleeping Beauty Ballet". Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TOMORROW.

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music Hour. Prokofieff: "Concerto No. 3 in C"; Bach: "Concerto in D minor for Two Violins and Orchestra". Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV

10-1: National Exhibition, over 300 painters and sculptors from all over the country. Museum.

8 p.m.: "Arsenic and Old Lace." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

7 & 9 p.m.: Chamber Music for Wind Instruments and Piano by Mozart, Beethoven, Ibert — Museum.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, Wonderful Revue, "It Will Be Good." Rama Hall.

HAIFA

10-1, 4-6: UNESCO Exhibitions (1) "Human's Rights"; (2) Reproductions from Old Masters, 1300-1800. Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

10-1, 4-6: Exhibition of sculptures by the Paris sculptors, Constantin. Artists' House.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARNON: Lost of the Buccaneers. Today at 2.45 p.m.: Summer Stock.

EDEN: Too Young to Kiss. Today at 2.45 p.m.: Kind Lady.

EDISON: The Wicked City. Today at 2.30 p.m.: La Ronde.

OR-GIL: Painting the Clouds with Sunshine. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Room for One More.

ORION: Along the Great Divide.

STUDIO: No Minor Vices. Today at 2.30 p.m.: The Bride.

ZION: My Favourite Spy. Today at 2.45 p.m.: Andersen.

Haifa Cinemas

ARMON: (Tel. 3031): The Blue Veil.

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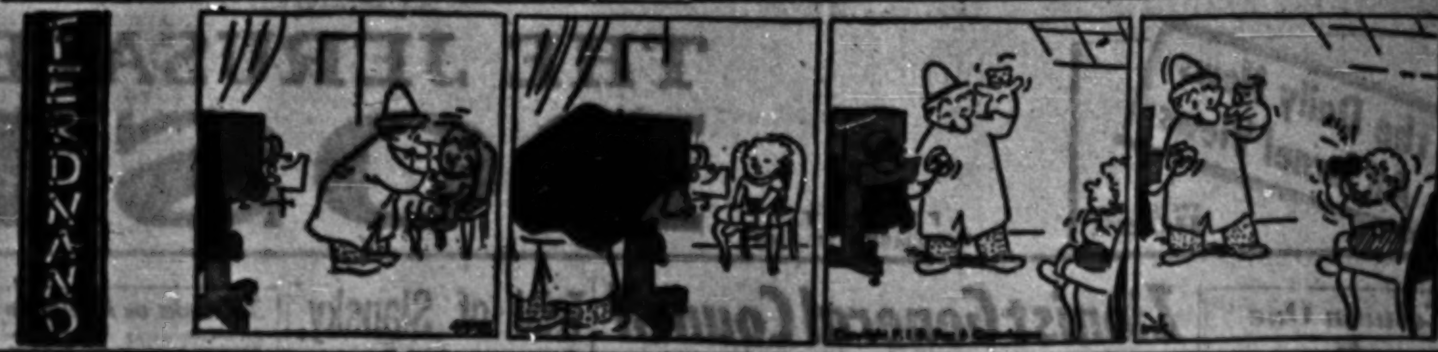

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Zionist General Council Meets In Atmosphere of Mourning

The Zionist General Council has been meeting in an atmosphere of mourning, says "Davar" (Histadrut). The Council will have to deal with such practical questions as settlement, absorption, youth aliya, and above all with the budget of the Zionist movement, which according to the latest information amounts to IL.83m.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that the State has accomplished more in four years than the Zionist movement in the last 40. But it became apparent quite soon that it was not sufficient to bring Jews to Israel; more pioneering work is needed to absorb them. The paper demands that the new budget should be "productivized" as far as humanly possible. It complains, for instance, that a child sent to a Kibbutz costs Youth Aliya less than a third of the sum demanded by a private institution, and believes that for political reasons only more children have been sent to private institutions than to Kibbutzim.

Hungarian Emigration

Two other topics given much prominence in the daily press, are the campaign for the collection of signatures calling the Hungarian Government to allow the 42,000 Jews who have registered for immigration to Israel to leave. "Davar" welcomes the action, and emphasizes that it is an entirely unpolitical, strictly Jewish affair, and should not be misconstrued as an attack on the Hungarian Government.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) on the other hand calls it a "petition in the service of the warmongers" while the petitions organized by the Communists are destined to promote peace. The Jews in Hungary wish to stay in their country and the present action has been initiated by the enemies of world peace.

"Omer" (Histadrut) says that of the 40,000 Jews who have come to Israel since the Liberation of the country only 8,000 came legally, and notes that the attitude of the Hungarian Government has been less liberal than that displayed by other "People's democracies."

"Hador" (Mapai) criticises Mapam for having declared that it would keep aloof from the campaign, while "Davar" expressed the hope that Mapam would join it on second thought.

'World Citizen'

"Haboker" (General Zionist) and "Ha'aretz" (Independent) deal with the question directed to Prof. Einstein by the Prime Minister of whether he would agree to become the second president of Israel. "Ha'aretz" is sharply critical of the proposal and says that Prof. Einstein's Archimedan reply was only natural, and there was no necessity to trouble him, because he is a citizen of the world. (The same argument is used by "Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) but in a negative sense: Einstein is said not to be deeply rooted in his people and in Jewish affairs).

"Ha'aretz" also says that it was not in order that the Israel Ambassador should forward a proposal of partisan character, and that this should have been done by a representative of Mapai in the U.S.

'Haboker' Feels Isolated

"Haboker" is not opposed to the offer in principle but notes with sorrow that many leading Jewish personalities have been estranged from their own people, and have not been able or willing to collaborate when needed. The paper mentions Max Nordau and Jabotinsky in the last years of their lives as well as Judge Brandeis and Nehemia De Lima and says that Henry Morgenthau should have been invited to be in charge of our economic affairs instead of being used only for the collection of money in the U.S. The offers of many great Jewish specialists to participate in the building of the country have, allegedly, been declined, says the paper, and a feeling of isolation prevails now after the death of Weizmann.

Warned to Keep Quiet, Surveyor Says in Court

POST Legal Correspondent

Mr. M. Beck, a Municipal surveyor, testified in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday that Mr. S. Kahane, a private contractor hired by the Municipality, had advised him "to swim with the stream," when he criticised Kahane for using Municipal workers instead of his own.

The contractor and Mr. E. Neuman, Director of the Municipality's Canalisation Department, and Mr. M. Crystal, a foreman, are facing trial for conspiring to use Municipal workers instead of those the contractor was to have provided. They are also accused of having used sub-standard concrete.

Mr. Beck told the Court that he was given the impression that it was not impossible to have him dismissed.

The third witness, Mr. Y. Sardes, a Municipal labourer, said that when his foreman, Mr. Crystal, left for Reserve duty, he told him to mix about half as much gravel into the cement as he had been using until then. When Crystal returned, it was alleged, he ordered that the old mixture be used once again.

The trial is to continue today.

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Preliminary Announcement
Under the auspices of the Hitachdut Olei Britannia, the South African Zionist Federation, the Hitachdut Olei America, jointly with Olei America,
Hanukka Ball
will be held at Z.O.A. House, 26 Rehov Ibn Gabirol, Tel Aviv on Sunday, December 14, 1952
Tickets at IL.3 single and IL.5 double, are available from the office of the Hitachdut Olei Britannia, 7 Rehov Levontin, Tel. 61050, and the South African Zionist Federation, 100 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 4719.

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Sat. Dec. 6 at 8.30, Y.M.C.A. Hall
TICKETS: TEL AVIV: "Mischa" 100 Allenby Rd. Tel. [illegible] "Briston," 11 Dizengoff Sq. HAIFA: "Yuval," 34 Rehov Herzl. Tel. 2775. JERUSALEM: Geheur's.

Tel Aviv Maccabee Leads League

Owing to an omission in our story of week-end local soccer, which appeared on November 18, Petah Tikva Hapoel was left out. They stand fourth in the table, after Haifa Hapoel.

The correct standings are:

ISRAEL LEAGUE "A" TABLE

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
T. A. Mac.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.T. Mac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa Hap.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.T. Hap.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. A. Hap.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reh. Mac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. A. Betar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. Gan Hap.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
Nath'ya Mac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa Mac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rishon Hap.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Rishon Mac.	22	1	2	19	13	103	4

Richards Champion Again

Veteran British jockey, Gordon Richards, clinched the championship for the 31st time this season, which ended on Saturday with the highest total of winners recorded since 1949. The Aga Khan was the season's highest winning owner.

Shirai Retains Title

Y. Shirai, the Japanese holder of the world flyweight boxing championship, retained his crown when he beat former title-holder, Dado Marino, of Honolulu, on points in a 15-round title bout on Friday in Tokyo.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.21 p.m. today and ends at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Toldot (Genesis 25.19 — 28.9)
Haftara: Malachi 1,1—2,7

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 4.20 p.m. Sermon: Prof. [illegible]. Tomorrow: Shaharit 8.00 a.m., Mincha 12.45 & 4.00 p.m.; Arvit 5.10 p.m.

Bet. V'Emuna (Gaz. Rehavia): Tonight 4.20 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.00 a.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation, Rehavia Orphan Home: [illegible] Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. [illegible].

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation, Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible Study 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 4 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (94 Dizengoff Road): Tonight 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 6.30 and 8.15 a.m. Mincha 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5, Barzen St.): Tonight 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.15 a.m. Mincha 4.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevsner Home): Tonight Mincha 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight Mincha 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.30 a.m.; Arvit 7 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A): E.S. 5.30 p.m. (Preacher Rev. [illegible]); H.C. 7.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard, united with Y.M.C.A.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Ben Yehuda St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Santa Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 9 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German; 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion; 10 a.m. Terra Santa College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Ethiopian Consulate): Morning Worship 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M. G. Grisham.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H. C., 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 2771.

Church of Scotland: M.S. 10 a.m. (St. Peter's Church); E.S. 7 p.m. (Tabeetha School).

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospital: 8 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 6): 6, 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terra Santa Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (4) Hospital St. (P.O.B. 1385), Rev. Per Faye Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesdays: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Santa Convent) 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 5.45, 6.15, 7 & 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr, B. D.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Most. Mahane Yehuda, 5048; Herzl, Rehov Jaffa, 5059. Tomorrow: Rehabi, Mahane Yehuda, 3761. Rehavia: 22 Ussishkin, 4723.

TEL AVIV: Alexandr, 42 Allenby, 5536; Frenkel, 20 King George, 5721. Singer, 63 Herzl, 4793. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda 60572. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67488. Givat Aliya (Jaffa), 97 Rehov 6. Tomorrow: Betel, 17 Allenby, 4553. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Zucker, 27 Sheinkin, 3687. Moscona, 53 Ben Yehuda, 62491. Hovevei Zion, 35 Hovevei Zion, 64533. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67488. Verjaus and Madger (Jaffa), 3 Rehov 348, 88793. Tomorrow evening: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 62424. Shenkin, 304 Dizengoff, 63949. Emanuel, 43 Ben Yehuda, 62162. Moshkowitz, 25 King George, 62030. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67488. Verjaus and Madger (Jaffa), 3 Rehov 348, 88793. RAMAT GAN: Aliya, 3 Yahalom. Ramat Gan tomorrow: Moser, 50 Bialik. NAHLAT GANIM: Frenkel, 12 Rehov Rashi. GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam.

HAIFA: Geula, 12 Hermon, 4854. New Bialik, 47 Jaffa, 4729. Tomorrow: Rosen, 29 Arlosoroff, 2874. Weisel Lebanon, 31 Almonit, 3936. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: today and tomorrow: Motzkin, 7202. MT. CARMEL tomorrow: Moriah, 45 Moriah, 2060.

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Notices to the Public

TO OWNERS OF TRUCKS

The Ministry of Communications — Controller of Road Transport and the Prime Minister's Office — The Central Bureau of Statistics and General Research announce:

Owners of trucks who have not yet received forms for the Census of Points of Departure and Arrival of Freight, are requested to apply for them at one of the following places:

JERUSALEM: Licensing Office, Rehov David Hamelech, near King David Hotel. TEL AVIV: Central Bureau of Statistics, Rehov Bet. HAIFA: Licensing Office, 6 and General Research, Hakirya, No. 19 Rehov Tel Aviv.

MIN. OF COMMUNICATIONS,
Controller of Road Transport,
Prime Minister's Office, Central Bureau of Statistics.

GOVERNMENT LOANS ADMINISTRATION

Drawing of Popular Loan (1949-1950)

The 10th drawing of the above loan will take place on Tuesday, December 2 at 10 a.m. at the Ohel Shem Hall, 30 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv. Entrance free. The public is invited.

STOCK MARKET
TEL AVIV

NOV. 20. Rise or Fall

Govt. Loan		
5%—1953 (reg.)	[illegible]	—
—1955 (reg.)	[illegible]	—
—1956 (reg.)	[illegible]	—
Pop. Loan		
1949/69 (IL.10)	[illegible]	[illegible]
1951/75 (IL.10)	[illegible]	—
3½% Travel Dollar	[illegible]	—
5% Nat. Loan (large)	[illegible]	—
S. Leumi Ord. sh.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A.P.B. Invest.		—
4% Debs. 50/70	[illegible]	—
4½% Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
Ord. sh. "B"	[illegible]	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		—
4% Debs. 45/63	[illegible]	—
6% Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
Isr. Debs.		—
5% 46/53	[illegible]	—
5% 36/65	[illegible]	[illegible]
4½% 51/66 reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nir Ltd.		—
4% Debs. 39/59	[illegible]	[illegible]
7% Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
Pass Debs.		—
4% 42/62	[illegible]	—
P.L.D.C.		—
6% Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
Ord. sh.	[illegible]	—
7% Debs.	[illegible]	—
Afr.-Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	[illegible]	—
Rassco		
4% Debs. 56/63 Pref. sh.	71	[illegible]
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	[illegible]	[illegible]
— "A" Ord. sh.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Isr.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
Ata 6% "C" Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
Ord. "B" sh.	[illegible]	—
"Kerdasch" Ord. "B" sh.	[illegible]	—
Assis-Bet "B" sh.	[illegible]	—
"Tevs" Ord. sh.	[illegible]	—
Nesher 6% Debs.	[illegible]	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	[illegible]	—
S.A. Brayon Ord. sh.	[illegible]	—
Pal. Cons. Tr.	[illegible]	—
Pal. Bourse Bd.		—
Ser. 1	[illegible]	—
Ser. 2	[illegible]	—
Ser. 3	[illegible]	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex rights.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiberias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORECAST: Mainly fair. Outlook for Saturday: Similar.

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

280 IMMIGRANTS from Persia arrived in Haifa Port in the s.s. Negbah yesterday.

PUBLIC VEHICLES cannot charge higher fares on Saturday evenings, the Road Controller announced yesterday. After 8 p.m. the approved late hour higher fare can be charged.

FOR STEALING IL.10 from [illegible] [illegible]'s shop in Tel Aviv, a 14-year old boy was sentenced to one year in prison by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

The Tel Aviv Economic Police filed 70 criminal cases last month against profiteering taxi drivers. Most of the claims resulted from complaints by passengers.

A plea for bail by 12 members of the Congress of Arab Workers, charged with attempting to murder three brothers during the disturbances in Nazareth on October 29, was rejected by the Haifa District Court yesterday.

A spot check of Tel Aviv markets revealed large quantities of Scrip goods. They were confiscated by the inspectors. Two dealers were arrested.

The Nazareth Labour Exchange has agreed to reduce wages for labourers from IL.4.[illegible] to IL.3.[illegible] daily for the IL.[illegible] Municipal road-building project, designed to reduce unemployment.

For calling the judge a "police clerk" and reverting [illegible] in Russian, Aharon and David Zafania-[illegible], burglary suspects, were each sentenced for contempt of court to seven days' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Magistrate court yesterday. They are suspected of stealing IL.[illegible] worth of textiles recently from a factory in the New Maccabi quarter.

65,000 Sign Petitions To Hungary

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — About 65,000 persons signed petitions in the last 48 hours calling upon the Hungarian Government to allow Jewish residents to emigrate. The collection of signatures, sponsored by 23 immigrant associations, is to continue until the end of the month when a general meeting will be held. The Hungarian diplomatic representatives are then to be approached.

Communist youths are reported today to have been interfering with those soliciting signatures near the Post Office here, the Atara cafe near the Central Bus Terminal and in Ramat Gan.

Workman Dies in Fall

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday.—Mr. Uri Almer, 21, Kfar Saba, fell off the roof of the General Tire factory near here this morning and plunged 10 metres to his death. He was engaged in repairs.

MAN JUMPS OFF HOUSE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Moshe Gamer, 43, jumped to his death this morning from the third floor of the Barclays Bank building on Allenby Road.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM—Meat [illegible] grams. [illegible] [illegible] coupon, temporary 27. Flour [illegible] grams. Tnt 44, temporary 22. Cooking oil and [illegible] coupon [illegible] temporary 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. Tinned orange [illegible] one half tin. [illegible] coupon, temporary 27. Eggs 2 Hat 14, temporary 9. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grams. Lentils 4, temporary 41 [illegible] 1, 2, 3. [illegible] 200 grams. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grams. [illegible]. TEL AVIV—Eggs 2. Hat 14, coupe 1, 2, 11, 12. [illegible] [illegible] grams, [illegible] [illegible] coupon 1 to 12. [illegible] grams a kilo. [illegible] [illegible] grams. [illegible] temporary 41, [illegible] 1 to 10. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grams. [illegible] [illegible] a kilo for [illegible] [illegible] kilo. [illegible] 30, 31.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Eggs 2. Hat 14, temporary 9. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 200 grams. Lentils 4, temporary 41. [illegible] [illegible] grams. [illegible] temporary 25. [illegible]: 200 grams per person. [illegible] temporary 41.

Farm Settlement Is Anvil For Zionist Movement—Eshkol

A call to the Zionist Movement to regard the establishment of additional agricultural settlements as the "principal anvil for its activities in coming years" and to devote the "greater part of its financial and human resources, with the [illegible] of the Government, to this work," was made yesterday by Mr. Levi Eshkol in his capacity as Director of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department at the afternoon session of the Zionist Council's conference in Jerusalem.

The Department's programme for 5713, for which an allocation of IL.[illegible]m. is proposed, will "dovetail with the Government's plan to close down the ma'barot within two to three years and to transfer their residents to permanent centres," Mr. Eshkol declared. "It is our desire and hope that at least one-third of these residents will be transferred to agricultural settlements. The plans for the coming five years, which include the establishment of 30,000 new farm units and the consolidation of existing settlements, will cost at least IL.[illegible]m. at present-day prices."

Mr. Eshkol, who is also the Israel Minister of Finance, stated that the plans for 5713 provided for the establishment of 60 new settlements. "Special teams of planners, surveyors and engineers are now engaged in collecting all the technical and agricultural data required for the construction of the units," he said. "The tendency is to settle the southern and Negev regions and to join them up with the water projects now under construction, particularly along the two important Gad and Shuval water lines."

Mekorot Plans

The Mekorot Water Company plans to double the amount of the country's water resources to reach 1,200,000,000 cubic metres a year during the next five to six years, Mr. Eshkol asserted, adding that there were only 215,000,000 cubic metres five years ago. "This increase means another revolution in expanding the areas under irrigation and thus also the varied agricultural production."

Outlining the difficulties encountered in setting up new agricultural settlements since the establishment of the State, he pronounced the over-all programme an "economic and social success," citing the increased amounts of locally-produced food and the influence of farm life on recent immigrants. The total area under cultivation rose from [illegible] dunams in 1948 to 3,[illegible] dunams this year, he said, while the area under irrigation jumped from 290,000 dunams to 580,000 in the same period.

"Through the production of the new settlements, in addition to that of the older ones, we have now been able to mount the high road of self-sufficiency in food," Mr. Eshkol declared.

The afternoon session opened with a tribute to the late David Zvi Pinkas by Rabbi Ze'ev Gold of the Agency Executive, and was followed by a eulogy to Eliezer Kaplan by Mr. Zalman Shazar, of the Executive.

Debate at Evening Session

In the debate that followed at the evening session, general agreement was reached by members of all parties on the need to strengthen agricultural settlements.

Mr. A. Hartzfeld, (Mapai), stressed the need for an even greater "back to the land movement." He added, however, that additional professional persons were also needed to build up the country.

Mr. J. Amith, (Mapam) declared that more settlements were needed to make Israel self-sufficient in food production. Recalling that Dr. Josephthal had reported that maintenance of Youth Aliya wards at kibbutzim was much cheaper than at any other institution, he asked why more youth were not sent to the kibbutzim.

Mr. Y. Kosa (Mapai) called for greater financial help from the Zionist movement so that the gains in agricultural development during the last four years would be preserved. Mr. A. Pinar (Progressive) also urged that greater financial aid be given to the middle class to encourage them to become farmers.

Mr. J. Bankover (Mapam) declared that a greater flow of immigration was needed to strengthen the agricultural movement.

Mr. A. Meiamed (Hapoel Hamizrahi) asked the Agency not to settle new immigrants on land taken from existing settlements, but to give the newcomers undeveloped land.

Mr. N. Halprin (Mapai) stated that the nature of Israel farming required huge amounts of money.

The sessions will be resumed this morning at 9.30.

British Labour M.P. At Council Meeting

Among the latest arrivals for the Zionist General Council meeting is Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the English Zionist Federation, who is sitting also as a member of the Council's Presidium.

A number of MPs, from all sides of the House of Commons, asked Mr. Janner to convey to Mrs. Weizmann and the Government, their condolences on the President's death. Mr. Janner also brought a personal letter from Mr. Walter Elliot, a Conservative Party leader and a personal friend, from the Balfour days, of Dr. and Mrs. Weizmann.

Jerusalem Manufacturers See Joseph on Power Bans

The Emergency Committee of the Jerusalem Manufacturers' Association and other representatives of the Capital's industry after meeting with Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Commerce and Industry, yesterday told the press of their long-term suggestions for countering the crisis in electric power which has crippled Jerusalem.

The Minister has promised priority for the Capital in making available sufficient kerosene stoves, lamps, and electric bulbs of low wattage, to meet the emergency.

Transformers Ready

Three transformers have already been set up in the Industrial Zone, Romema, preparatory to laying the new Hartuv line.

The Emergency Committee contended that even with extra current from Shimshon, and the additional supply promised by the P.E.C., Jerusalem's needs would still not be satisfied. The total current expected via these sources would amount to 7,000 kilowatts, whereas Jerusalem normally required 9,000 kws. and in a month the demand would rise to about 14,000 kws.

Draft of Agency Budget

EXPENDITURE	Budget A	Budget B	Total	1951-52 Budget
	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
Settlement	24,000,000	5,535,000	29,535,000	18,150,000
Land Settlement of new immigrants	—	11,000,000	11,000,000	12,500,000
Differences from J.N.F. Drives	3,250,000	1,000,000	4,250,000	4,500,000
Immigrants and Transport	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000
Immigrant absorption	4,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,00	5,000,000
Housing for immigrants who have professions	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	—
Youth immigration	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,200,000
Youth & Hehalutz Dept. (incl. emissaries and training)	1,325,000	150,000	1,475,000	878,700
Public Relations Dept.	325,000	50,000	375,000	350,000
Education & Culture in the Diaspora	250,000	30,000	280,000	300,000
Religious Education & Culture in the Diaspora	135,000	20,000	155,000	88,000
Organization Dept.	250,000	30,000	280,000	70,000
Economic Dept.	100,000	—	100,000	80,000
Foreign Relations Dept.	50,000	—	50,000	35,000
Mossad Bialik	120,000	30,000	150,000	90,000
Mossad Rav Kook	80,000	20,000	100,000	60,000
Controller's Office	60,000	—	60,000	50,000
New York and Geneva offices	500,000	—	500,000	280,000
Administration (Jewish Agency)	1,600,000	—	1,600,000	1,118,000
Administration (Keren Hayesod)	580,000	—	580,000	400,000
Return of Jewish property in Germany	100,000	—	100,000	100,000
Binyaney Ha'ooma	50,000	—	50,000	80,000
Repayment of Debts	15,000,000	645,000	15,645,000	14,050,000
Various budgets	150,000	—	150,000	130,000
General reserve	325,000	—	325,000	151,800
TOTAL	IL.61,750,000	22,000,000	83,750,000	68,730,000

INCOME	Budget A	Budget B	Total	1951-52 Budget
	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
United Israel Campaign	32,500,000	3,000,000	35,500,000	34,000,000
Youth Aliya Drives	2,300,000	—	2,300,000	2,500,000
Shekel Sales	200,000	—	200,000	—
I.R.O.	2,000,000	—	2,000,000)	
I.R.S.O.	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000)	2,000,000
Reparations	10,000,000	—	10,000,000	—
Local Drives	1,750,000	—	1,750,000	1,000,000
Use of reserve equipment from agricultural settlements	10,000,000	—	10,000,000	—
Gov't support in new immig. settlements	—	11,000,000	11,000,000	12,500,000
Loans	—	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
TOTAL	IL.61,750,000	22,000,000	83,750,000	

Items in the 1951/52 budget not appearing in the 1952/53:

Government aid in immigrant absorption	2,250,000
Export-Import Bank loan balance	4,000,000
Jewish National Fund, for settlement	5,500,000
TOTAL	IL.68,750,000

Egypt Grabs Meat Destined for Israel

HAIFA, Thursday. — About 120 tons of frozen meat on the way to Israel from Eritrea via the Suez Canal have been confiscated by the Egyptian authorities at Port Said.

The meat was being shipped in the Norwegian s.s. Rimfrost, a 400-ton vessel which arrived here last night. She was held up and searched in Port Said on October 29, and the cargo of meat confiscated in spite of the protests of the ship's master.

The s.s. Rimfrost has passed through the Suez Canal on two previous trips from Massawa, Eritrea to Haifa, carrying frozen meat shipments of the Incoda company (Meridor group) without any interference by the Egyptian authorities.

Arab MAC Delegates Pay 2nd Visit to Old City

The four Arab Mixed Armistice Commission delegations meeting in Jordan paid a surprise visit to the Jewish quarter of the Old City on Wednesday afternoon, the Old City newspaper "Falastin" reported yesterday. It was their second visit this week.

The delegates toured the quarter and visited the Western Wall. They were welcomed by a delegation of Palestine Arab refugees, who occupy all buildings in the quarter still standing.

Returning the same day to Amman the delegations resumed their sessions immediately. They are now presided over by Azmi Nashashibi, newly-appointed senior Jordan MAC delegate whom a decree of the Jordan Regency Council yesterday morning promoted to the rank of Minister. He is the first Jordan MAC delegate to hold this rank.

In Amman, Colonel Ghassan Shdid, senior MAC delegate from Syria, told the Arab News Agency that the present conference had no aggressive intentions but was being held to decide on means to ensure the strict observation of the Armistice Agreements with Israel. "We are dealing with an enemy who never adheres to his international obligations," he charged.

2 Attempts Made To Persuade Einstein

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Israel Embassy here disclosed yesterday that Mr. Abba Eban made two attempts to persuade Professor Albert Einstein to accept the presidency of Israel if he were elected by the Knesset.

The Israel Ambassador conferred with Dr. Einstein on Mr. Ben Gurion's request last Sunday and after receiving a refusal, he wrote on Monday, "I am anxious for you to feel that the Prime Minister's question embodies the deepest respect which the Jewish people can repose in any of its sons."

Asked to Reconsider

He asked the eminent scientist to reconsider his decision and added, "To this element of personal regard we add the sentiment that Israel is a small state in its physical dimensions but can rise to the level of greatness in the measure that it exemplifies the most elevated spiritual and intellectual traditions which the Jewish people have established through its minds and hearts, both in antiquity and in modern times. Our first President, as you know, taught us to see our destiny in these great perspectives as you yourself have often exhorted us to do."

In expressing his regret at having to decline the offer, Dr. Einstein said, "This situation is indeed extremely sad for me because my relation to the Jewish people has become my strongest human attachment ever since I reached complete awareness of our precarious position among the nations."

"After we have lost in recent days the man who, among adverse and tragic circumstances, bore on his shoulders for many years the whole burden of leadership of our striving for independence from without, I wish with all my heart that a man may be found who, by his life's work and personality, may dare to assume this difficult and responsible task."

CORRECTION

The Foreign Ministry, in correcting its previous announcement, said yesterday that Mr. Monnett B. Davis, U.S. Ambassador, had both informed the Foreign Ministry of his intended trip and that Mr. Francis H. Russel would serve as Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

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Cables in Brief

CONFERENCES. — U.S. Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing left Washington yesterday headed for a series of international social conferences to be held in India next month.

CHESS.—Elisaveta Bykova, Russia, has won the right to challenge Ludmilla Rudenko, Russia, world's woman chess champion, after a month long tournament in Moscow. Runners-up were Fanny Heemskerk, Holland, and Olga Ignatieva, Russia.

COMMERCE.—Charles Sawyer, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, accompanied by 12 American officials arrived in Athens from Rome on Wednesday on an extensive tour to study the effect of U.S. commercial policy on European economic policy.

NEGLECT.—Gustave Dominici, a key witness in the Drummond murder case, was sentenced yesterday in Digne, France, to two months' imprisonment for wilfully neglecting to assist the 12-year-old daughter of Sir Jack and Lady Drummond when she was still showing signs of life. The Drummonds were murdered by undiscovered persons while camping in the French Alps last August.

TERRORISTS.—A home-made bomb exploded in the main street of Tunis on Wednesday night, seriously injuring three persons. At El Alem, in Central Tunisia yesterday, terrorists attempted to shoot two Frenchmen.

HAIFA
Chamber Music Society
Beth Haroefe Wingate Avenue
Sat. Nov. 22, 1952 8.30 p.m. sharp
The Poliahuk Quartet
(S. Poliahuk, A. Spielberg, E. Steinberg, E. Bregmann)
with
Nadia Ettingon-Reichert — Piano
Brahms (Piano Quartet in A-Major, op. 26)
H. Wolf (Italian Serenade)
Cesar Franck (Quintet in F-minor)

Throw away your shaving brush — use Barbasol

New University Semester Opened

Jerusalem POST Reporter

The 1952/1953 semester of the Hebrew University was opened officially yesterday morning with a ceremony at the Edison Cinema in Jerusalem. Members of the University Administration, of the faculty, students and staff attended the ceremony, as did Minister of Education, Prof. B. Dinaburg, Mr. P. Lavon, Minister without Portfolio, and Mayor Y. Kariv, of Jerusalem.

In his opening address, Prof. B. Mazar, Rector of the University, paid tribute to Chaim Weizmann, who was honorary President of the University until his death. Prof. Mazar lamented the "desolate and deserted" University City on Mt. Scopus, which "awaits the return of its builders and restoration to its former state."

Professor M. Schwabe, the outgoing Rector, summed up the University's development over the past year, pointing out the considerable rise in the registration. Various faculties had been enlarged and new departments, such as Psychology, had been introduced. The Medical School had shown the largest development, when it last year awarded 63 doctorates in Medicine.

Professor Schwabe devoted a large part of his address to what he termed "unbridled egoism" on the part of certain individuals and groups, who were exploiting the weaknesses of the young State. There are those, he said, who "have become accustomed to selfish material prosperity, and who lack a proper sense of citizenship." Turning to the students of the University, Professor Schwabe urged them "not to accept ideas imposed by organised groups, but to dare, in a spirit of absolute tolerance for the opinions of others, to think independently."

Prof. B. Dinaburg pledged the support of the Government in the strengthening and consolidation of the University. He stressed the important role of the University in Jewish life and hoped that it would respond to the "demands of this generation."

In his closing address before the assembly, Dr. D.W. Senator, Executive Vice-President of the Hebrew University, referred to the relationship between the University and the State. He recalled the recognition manifested by the Provisional Government and the favourable resolution adopted by it as regards the University in 1948. "Nevertheless," he said, "the University... had to go through several years of struggle and suffering before this promise of moral and material support was honoured to some extent." There had been, however, indications that there would be "radical changes" in the attitude of the Government and the Zionist Organization, and assistance in the material reconstruction of the University would be forthcoming.

MAN STILL BURIED IN LAND SLIDE

RISHON LEZION, Thursday. — Continuous digging and drilling since yesterday morning failed to uncover Mr. Ya'acov Ishlach, 29, who fell into a ten-metre cesspit and was buried alive under five metres of earth.

The local police and fire brigade under the supervision of the town's Engineer, Mr. Arie Karpovkski, drilled a pit parallel to that in which Mr. Ishlach was buried, but when a worker, lowered by a rope, began digging a connecting tunnel a further landslide made progress impossible.

Mr. Ishlach's wife, whom he married eight months ago, stood by through the long futile attempts at rescue. This afternoon, about 20 workers began digging a two-metre diameter hole around the 70 centimetres wide cesspit, and they hope to lift the body by tomorrow.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
IDA HENDEL RECITAL
At the Piano: Moshe Lustig
Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem,
Saturday, Nov. 22,
8.30 p.m.
Sale of tickets as from Sunday, Nov. 23, at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd. (11-2, 4-6).
SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 2
Tel Aviv, Ohel Shem, at 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Nov. 25—SERIES 1
Monday, Dec. 1 — SERIES 2

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UNITED ARTISTS
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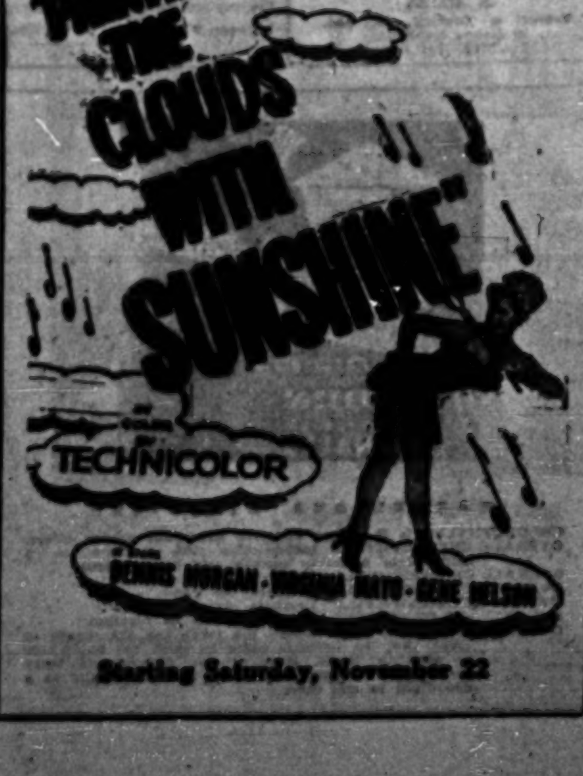
Personal Notices

LEAH (née ROGS) and Dr. RICHARD SCHWARZ
Kiryat Shmuel, Bet Burnstein, Jerusalem
take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends on the occasion of the
Bar Mitzva of their son Binyamin
on Saturday, November 29, Parashat Vyetze.
Service at the Kiryat Shmuel Synagogue, Jerusalem, at 8 a.m.
Reception at the "Salvia" Hotel, Talbieh, Jerusalem, from 11.30 a.m. — 1.30 p.m.
This is the only intimation

Our little GAD
has suddenly been taken away from us
Deeply mourned by THE BLUHM FAMILY
Kindly abstain from visits of condolence.
Rehavia House, Jerusalem.

OR GIL CINEMA
JERUSALEM


Starting Saturday, November 22

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Dale Robertson — Joanne DRU
ORAH Tel. 4917
TOMORROW IS ANOTHER DAY
Ruth ROMAN — Steve COCHRAN
ARMON Tel. 4646
LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN
Technicolor
Gene TIERNEY — Cornel WILDE
Jeanne CRAIN
AZMON Tel. 3003
The Italian picture which won world-wide fame
Senza Pieta
Carlo del Poggio
Johann Kitzmiller
EN DOR Tel. [illegible]
ANTAR EL BALADI
Arabic Sound-track
Tahiah Karioka
MORIAH Tel. 4079
Irving BERLIN
ANNIE GET YOUR GUN
Betty HUTTON — Howard KEEL
Technicolor
ORLY Tel. [illegible]
Evening performances
MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH
Technicolor
David NIVEN — Roger LIVESEY
Matinee
BUCK PRIVATES COME HOME
Abbott & Costello
ORION Tel. [illegible]
FRANCIS
Donald O'Connor — Patricia Medina
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Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY 3rd week
ARTHUR KENNEDY
BRIGHT VICTORY
Mats.: Flame of Araby.
ARMON DAVID 5th week
Judy Holliday, Broderick Crawford
BORN YESTERDAY
CHEN 2nd week
One of the most important pictures in the past ten years
A PLACE in the SUN
with Montgomery CLIFT
Elizabeth TAYLOR
Shelley WINTERS
Based on the world-famous novel, An American Tragedy by Theodore Dreiser.
Saturday: at 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
EDEN
Famous Polish Picture
DEVILS' WAYS
ESTHER 5th week
Air Conditioned
M.G.M.'s Greatest Musical of the Year in Technicolor
AN AMERICAN IN PARIS
Starring: GENE KELLY, LESLIE CARON
Music: GEORGE GERSHWIN
MIGDALOR
Martine Carol [illegible] Jan Kiepura in the French Picture
VALSE BRILLANTE
MOGRABI
Ava Gardner James Mason
PANDORA
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
OPHIR 4th week
RUDYARD KIPLING's
KIM
M.G.M. picture
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.
ORION 3rd week
Jean Gabin—Danielle Darrieux
Simone Simon
in Max Ophuls'
(of "La Ronde" fame)
LE PLAISIR
by Guy De Maupassant.
SHDEROTH
Mario Lanza ("Great Caruso")
Kathryn Grayson
THE TOAST OF NEW-ORLEANS
TAMAR 6th Week
Evenings only:
RITA HAYWORTH
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
Daytime only:
CORONER CREEK
Continuous from 9.45–5.30

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 6.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Nov. 22.
ARNON CINEMA
Paul HENREID
Lover — Hero — King
The life and adventures of Jean Lafitte in technicolor
Last of the Buccaneers
Today at 2.45 p.m.
SUMMER STOCK
AUDITORIUM at Y.M.C.A.
Today at 3 — Sat at 4.45
M.G.M.'s New Great Love Drama
June ALLYSON—
Ricardo MONTALBAN
Dick POWELL—
Lionel BARRYMORE
RIGHT CROSS
Hebrew-French subtitles.
OR-GIL Tel. 61408
Gene NELSON—Virginia MAYO
and SZ. SZAKALL
headline the sparkling cast of
Painting the Clouds With Sunshine
"Warner Bros." lavish musical film, filmed in technicolor
(for adults over 18 years)
at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15
Mat. afternoon performance at 2.30 p.m. (also today) The great comedy: ROOM FOR ONE MORE
ORION Tel. 2914
3 men and a girl across the desert. Adventure and [illegible] action in Warner Bros. Picture
ALONG THE GREAT DIVIDE
with: Kirk DOUGLAS—
Virginia MAYO—
John AGER—
Walter BRENNAN
EDEN Tel. 3828
M.G.M.'s light breezy romantic comedy that gives all moviegoers a mirthful session of entertainment
June ALLYSON—Van JOHNSON
Gig YOUNG
in
TOO YOUNG TO KISS
also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 2.45 p.m.:
KIND LADY
EDISON Tel. 4856
Maria MONTEZ—
Jean Pierre AUMOUNT
LILI PALMER
in a dramatic picture that has general appeal:
THE WICKED CITY
(Hans Le Marie)
Today at 2.30 p.m.: LA RONDE
STUDIO Tel. 4865
Sat. at 6.15 for military; at 8.15 for the general public; Weekd. at 3, 6.30 & 8.30
Louis JOURDAN—
LILI PALMER—
Dana ANDREWS
in a comedy-romance full of life & spices
NO MINOR VICES
Today at 2.30 p.m.: THE BRIDE.
ZION HALL
Israel Premiere
Bob HOPE—Hedy LAMARR
in the funniest hilarious comedy
MY FAVOURITE SPY
Today at 2.45 p.m.:
ANDALOUSIE
TEL-OR Tel. 2525
Vivien LEIGH — Claude RAINS — Stewart GRANGER
the technicolor screen version of Bernard Shaw's famous historical comedy
CAESAR and CLEOPATRA
Today at 2.45 p.m. TALL IN THE SADDLE

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, November 21, 1952
Kislev 3, 5713. — Rabi Amud 6, 1372

JUST over eight days ago the plant of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, which had been creaking slowly towards dissolution, almost reached its last generator and as a result the capital has been plunged into a partial blackout.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED

On November 13, the lights went out all over the city. Kol Yisrael broadcasting service was carried on by emergency line, the Post Office continued to function by means of storage batteries. Operations at hospitals continued but patients had to endure, in addition to their anxieties, the ordeal of lying hour after hour in a near stygian gloom.

We were told then that current was functioning in the city at only 30 per cent of normal, due to machinery breakdown. This was the worst electricity service Jerusalem had sustained since the siege. Consumers in each district did not know and fondly hoped this was only another local power cut and groped their way to bed dreaming of better times.

Came the dawn. The morning papers gave the facts and conveyed the old doleful appeal that they should try to stagger working hours and operate night shifts where possible. The only ray of hope was from the Shimshon Cement plant at Bartuv which had generators almost ready for service from which current could be made available. But Shimshon was paralyzed by strike and in any case the owners of the plant were asking more for the power they might supply than the Electric Corporation could afford to pay. Meanwhile the public were told that nine out of 11 generators were now out of commission, and delivery of parts for repair would not take place till some vague date between December and March. This was November the fourteenth.

On November 16, it was announced that each apartment would be allowed to have only one light burning at a time, there would be a ban on all appliances, the city would be zoned, and each zone would have light at intervals of two and a half hours starting from 6.45 a.m. There was all the charm of a lottery about this proposal as consumers speculated whether they would be the lucky ones to enjoy 150 minutes of current during the broad daylight hours. Mr. A. Singer, the Director of the Corporation, illumined the proceedings with a statement that the city needed 12,000 kilowatts, the Corporation could supply 9,300 — when it could — and they were in fact just then only able to provide 2,700.

On November 18, it was stated that Shimshon could supply 1,500 kilowatts daily for a time but a permanent solution would be found only in the completion of a high tension line to link Jerusalem with the Palestine Electric Corporation. This seemed better and those who had depended on electric heating for, among other things, their bathwater greeted a sigh of relief.

But the morrow brought its new disappointment. A list of prohibitions was ordered and announced (in two papers only just to make it harder). You could wash your clothes, and iron them. You could use your refrigerators at hours and with interruptions which would ensure the maximum strain on their delicate mechanism — but no bathwater. It was also revealed that if the cable to the coast were undertaken the work would not get under way till the spring and would take several months to complete — which would bring the story up to the winter of next year.

By this time, Wednesday, the Knesset had given the matter its attention and several Parties in the House massed to the attack. It emerged that since the fate of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation was in such uncertainty, they had been, in a way, held back from any fundamental scheme of reconstruction, and even if they had been given the foreign currency they required they could not have used it through lack of local funds with which to pay for it. Mr. Dov Joseph avoided a debate by issuing a promissory note to the public. He committed himself to a time-table. A reasonable supply would be restored to Jerusalem within two weeks, and two or three weeks after that the capital would be better off than at any time since the State's establishment. The Minister said that 2,500 to 3,000 kilowatts would be forthcoming from Shimshon, 1,500 from the Palestine Electric Corporation and 1,300 from the Jerusalem Company, their lowest bid to date. Below that they could hardly go without their engineers walking around handing perfect torches to the public. There the matter rests.

The public of Jerusalem must now hope and wait that the Minister of Trade and Industry will make good what he has pledged and begin to bring to an end a shabby, undignified and sorry chapter in the history of the electricity supply.

THE WORKING WEEK

By S. Eliahu

Controls Lifted as Demand Flags

IN the first week of August 1950, shops closed down as businessmen declared a nation-wide strike in protest against the introduction of textile and footwear rationing. Shopkeepers and businessmen streamed into the streets, held demonstrations and broke the windows of the Hamashbir shops that remained open during the strike.

It was the then Minister of Supply and Rationing, Dr. Dov Joseph, who had to face the storm. He stood firm and made himself the least popular public figure in Israel. When the Cabinet was reorganized a few months later, Dr. Joseph went to the less controversial Ministry of Communications.

Shopkeepers as well as consumers got used to the rationing, no-one went bankrupt, and a year after his transfer, Dr. Joseph returned to control rationing as Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Circle Completed

This week, on the eve of the new Cabinet reshuffle in which Dr. Joseph is again expected to be parted from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, he completed the circle which he began two and a half years ago and abolished clothes rationing. This tactical step took the wind out of the sails of his most probable successor — Dr. H. Foerder of the Progressive Party.

There was no claim that the abolition of rationing came as the result of improvement in the economic situation. There were even some indications that the opposite was correct. By establishing rationing, the Government undertook to supply the population with those commodities for which it issued ration cards. With the abolition of controls, the Government was freed from this formal undertaking.

The lack of foreign currency for the import of textiles and raw materials was only one, although probably the most important cause of the abolition of rationing. At a press conference in August 1950, Dr. Joseph stated that in 1949, when textiles and footwear were unrationed, imports of these two fields cost the treasury IL.8m. Rationing should save IL.4m. a year, he added.

In the first six months of 1952, textile imports cost the treasury IL.3.2m. in foreign currency. For an entire year, textile imports alone require IL.8.4m. Comparison of the two figures invites certain conclusions: first, if the shoe industry is included, imports this year cost more than when textiles were free in 1949. Secondly, if the Government wants to maintain the same level of textile and shoe supply, it will have to find the necessary IL.8m. in foreign currency. The Government's one year import plan provides $18m. for all industrial raw material imports (except food).

"It says he is looking for contributions to the Toy Fund."

From the practical point of view, the abolition of textile and footwear rationing was made possible because of the big drop in demand, following the Government's deflationary economic policy. In the past few months business in textiles and footwear has been so slack that many shopkeepers were ready to sell even without collecting ration coupons and for an even lower than the official price.

The Merchants Association a month ago submitted an official request for the abolition of rationing, as a means to stimulate trade. But many small shopkeepers have now come to an opposite conclusion: abolition of rationing, and of price controls may cause a further drop in demand. Recalling their experience in some fields in which rationing had already been ended, they claimed that while people often buy commodities only because they are rationed, they buy unrationed commodities only if they can afford them.

Coupons Left Over

Though no exact figures are available on stocks and demand in textiles and shoes, the following may be illustrative: during the two and a half years of rationing about 320 million textile points were released. Consumers used about 220 million coupons and still had about 100 million, i.e. 12 per cent of the 20 months' total. Figures for footwear are even more striking: 130 million coupons were released, of which the public used only 101 million, i.e. about 22 per cent of the 20 months' point (including the 20 shoe coupons released at the beginning of this week.)

As price controls were also lifted, it may be worth while to compare the increase of some textile and footwear prices: On January 1, 1952, a pair of men's shoes cost about IL.4.952 compared with IL.3.600 on September 1, 1952. The respective prices for women's shoes were IL.4.428 and IL.3.504, and children's IL.3.930 and IL.2.800. Raw cloth 90 cm. wide cost 665 prutas per metre on January 1, and 491 prutas on September 1. The respective prices for underskirts were 300 prutas and 225 prutas, and men's undershirts IL.2.940 and IL.2.187. These figures are, of course, not indicative of the overall increase since the establishment of rationing in August 1950, as in February 1952 the prices jumped due to the introduction of the new exchange rates. But they are quite indicative of why demand has slackened.

As the abolition of rationing did not mean the abolition of the existing import licence system, there was some speculation about an important increase in "non-payment imports," closely connected with the influx of foreign investments.

Meanwhile, however, foreign investments in October reached their lowest ebb since the establishment of the State. The number of "approved enterprises" dropped, as compared with the previous month. In October only four new foreign enterprises were approved by the Investment Centre, but at the same time the approval of five has been withdrawn (either because nothing came of the projects or because investments actually made did not comply with the projects approved). The decline started in summer. In August 27 enterprises were approved, in September 9. The planned investment in approved enterprises in August amounted to $4.2m. and IL.2.2m., while the respective figures for October were $270,000 and only IL.210,000.

The four enterprises approved in October were: an ink factory, a sugar processing plant, a knitting mill — and a sponge fishing enterprise.

Also This Week

There was no improvement in the Capital's electricity supply, but the Government has granted "to use its legal authority." If the problem is not solved soon by the private companies involved.

After a special session devoted to tributes to the late President, the Knesset resumed its regular business, after Prof. Einstein refused to consider the possibility of succeeding Israel's second President.

The number of unemployed rose to 10,500, but the Government allocated IL.450,000 to provide 250,000 emergency work days for the jobless till the citrus picking season got into full swing.

Landlords held a stormy demonstration in front of the Knesset demanding permission to increase rents and protesting against the projected property tax.

Reuter's Letters

STATE CEREMONIES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Now that the seven days of mourning for our late President have elapsed, I venture to express an opinion which I think is shared by many.

All of us are proud of and grateful to our Army for its achievements in peace and in war, and it is to be congratulated for the exemplary order and precision in the arrangements of the funeral ceremony.

I ask, however, whether it was really appropriate to make a military display of the funeral of our first President? Should our State ceremonies — Independence Day, the funeral of the late Minister of Finance, and now that of the President — be given a military character?

Dr. Weizmann, the statesman, scientist and humanist was no pacifist and was fully aware of the important role of the Israel Army, but in all his life and his work he emphasized the prime significance of civil life and values.

Why should the bier of our President be borne to its final resting place by Army officers instead of by his friends and co-fighters in the struggle for Zionism — today's civic dignitaries, Cabinet Ministers and others? Should the last prayers be intoned by a military Rabbi and cantor? The obsequies were those of a military hero — the one role Chaim Weizmann never played nor aspired to.

The time has come to think of an appropriate and dignified form for our state ceremonies in accord with the spirit of the Jewish people rather than to continue in a tradition taken from other peoples and lands.

Yours etc.,
DAVID WERNER SENATOR
Jerusalem, November 18.

Formosa Call To Chinese Expatriates

By HAYLE KIRK
SINGAPORE.

THE 12 million Chinese living outside China — 90 per cent of them in South-East Asia — have been asked to form themselves into an "Overseas Chinese Salvation Association" to fight Communism.

The call came from Formosa. General Sun Li-Jen, commander-in-chief of the K.M.T. (Kuomintang) land forces, called on the overseas Chinese to send their youth back to the "motherland" to serve in "the new army." General Chiang Kai-shek urged them to put greater emphasis on "national" education; to clamp a tighter economic blockade on Red China; and to mobilise their 12 millions in the fight against Communism. The conference expressed a resolve to collect a loan of $100m. among overseas Chinese, to be used for development work in Formosa.

General Chiang Kai-shek was rating his expectations of the overseas Chinese fairly high. The migrant from the southern coast of China is a money-earner first and foremost, and a politician not at all, unless he finds that politics are necessary in his own financial interests. The Communist Chinese in Malaya, for instance, would never have gained such influence, had they not shown — in the newly-formed trade unions after the war — that they were capable of holding employers up to ransom.

Such political feeling as exists among Chinese exiles has always had its heart in China, not merely out of national sentiment but because the more indolent racks of South-East Asia among whom they have settled have always excluded them from their own national life.

Thus K.M.T. sympathies do linger on. There was the unfortunate affair on Burma's National Day this year, when the Ambassador from Peking curtly refused to attend the celebrations because two organizations of Chinese with K.M.T. affiliations were erecting decorative arches in the streets.

Of South-East Asian countries with any quantity of Chinese immigrants, only Siam (and very recently Japan) accept an Ambassador from Formosa. Siam's three million Chinese, therefore, have naturally retained strong K.M.T. associations, despite the existence among them of a 20,000 strong Communist party. But the object of both K.M.T. and Communists has been the same — to attract the possible attention of a home Government to the very serious discrimination against Chinese in Siam by successive Bangkok Governments.

Many Westerners are angered by the fact that the overseas Chinese continue to support Peking's economy by sending remittances back to China. According to Taipeh (Formosa) radio (which is not always entirely accurate) subscriptions had so fallen off recently after the "Five Antis" campaign in Red China, that farmers were ordered to contribute to their new "voluntary" loan.

The great majority of overseas Chinese do not think politically at all when dispatching these remittances. Like any successful immigrants, they are just sending money home; it is a matter of family, not Government.

Revulsion against Peking's methods does not, as an experienced and neutral China-born financier here assured me recently, mean any rebirth of love for the K.M.T. Formosa is not the "motherland"; General Kai-shek does not speak for China; and the level-headed overseas Chinese are most unlikely to subscribe to a K.M.T. loan from which they can gain no foreseeable profit.

In Malaya, the K.M.T. has been illegal as a formal political party since Britain recognised the Peking Government. It would, therefore, be unlawful for Chinese here to subscribe to the loan proposed by Formosa.

In Siam, Indonesia, Burma, India, Japan and Indo-China, the Chinese communities are destined to remain permanent and small minorities. Enlightened Governments in these countries can to a degree absorb them into the national life, but wherever and whenever they feel themselves discriminated against, they will think of themselves wholly as Chinese and alien.

But in Malaya (Singapore included), the Chinese are already in a majority over the native Malays. Britain has promised Malaya independence, and in any independent Malaya the Chinese would have to play their part in Government. The Chinese do not find it easy to become whole-hearted Malayans. They search for a form of citizenship which will not commit them irrevocably in the future. This the British authorities are obdurately resisting.

To many Westerners it appears folly to appeal to Malayan Chinese to resist Communism, and at the same time to cut them off from the only Chinese group which displays itself ready and willing to fight Communism — the K.M.T. But it is part of a necessary challenge to assure that the future Malayan nation does not look for guidance in any government of China. When Malaya gains independence she must, for the sake of all South-East Asia, be independent of everyone — not merely of British.

(OPYRI)

Men and Things

THE oddest person on earth is the one without possessions. Belongings are confirmation of the individual existence, proofs of membership of society, props to the amour-propre. The Kashmiri peasant woman who cannot afford sufficient clothes to keep warm in winter, yet hugs to her ill-filled stomach her wicker basket with its smouldering charcoal: it is her outer (and perhaps inner, too) light and warmth, guide, strength, repository of faith almost. The destitute Korean through every privation clings to the rough wooden frame on which he may be asked, for a pitiful sum, to carry anything from mouldy boots to compressed petrol tins. The very scum of the earth, the criminals who infest our society, work on a mistaken acceptance of the idea that 'possession is nine-tenths of the law'. Fortunately the law does not recognize this precept, for even 'stealing by finding' is an indictable offence.

How many Israel citizens were nearly compromised last month when they affirmed that the cockerel which had wandered across the frontier was theirs. To such lengths does the desire for possessions drive us. The child especially longs for possessions: the unique doll, the irreplaceable wheelless lorry, the secret hoard of stones or tin bottle-tops, or even, as we learn from a loyal group of backward children in one of our schools, the favourite teacher. The profound general longing for possessions is perhaps reflected in the trend in the Western World towards the political right. While some will regard this as hard adult sense, others will see it as a tendency towards infantilism.

B.R.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Empress of Lilliput

MRS. Aubrey Kagere stands almost six feet in her shoes but is a true Lilliputian Empress, reigning in an empire of many miniature provinces. Although daughter and sister of automobile and steel magnates, she had to find out that there were many things beyond one's reach. However, almost every one of them can be had in miniature. So, Mrs. Kagere became a collector of tiny things. Today she owns the largest collection of the smallest things in the world.

Not to speak of many books in tiny editions, Mrs. Kagere owns twenty fleas in Mexican national costume, a working cash register, two inches high, a radio transmitter of the same size, the world's smallest model of a grand piano, 20,000 screws so diminutive that they can all be packed into a thimble, 200 microscopic ivory elephants, a tiny replica of Franklin's printing press, a whole armoury of miniature rifles and pistols, a totem pole two inches high, duplicates of all the furniture in Queen Elizabeth's doll-house, a carved ivory junk, mounted on half a peach seed, the Lord's Prayer on a pin-head, the smallest banknote ever issued (three U.S. cents), 2,000 perfect gold-spoons that fit (believe it or not) into a hazel nut, just to mention some of the highlights of her collection.

During World War II she mobilized one million Dollars for the U.S. Bond Drive and $250,000 for the British War Relief Fund by exhibiting her collection. Since then, she has added a geographical section to her collection, illustrating whole countries in diminutive models. Visiting relatives in Israel, she has fallen in love with the country. She intends to invest it in establishing for her Lilliputian Empire in this new exhibit for the Israel Bond Drive.

Mrs. Kagere wants to acquire Israel's famous monuments in models, the smallest stone from Mt. Zion, the smallest Mezuzah, the smallest Torah scroll, models of towns and settlements (on loan at least), tiny dolls, representing every type of Israel's population. In short, this American collector now staying at Jerusalem's "King David Hotel," invites offers of practically everything that is the tiniest of its kind in Israel.

Th. F. M.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Recent Bezalel Acquisitions

THE pictures and sculptures from the 18th to the 19th Century, recently acquired by the Bezalel Museum and now exhibited with contemporary French paintings, drawings and prints, will fill important gaps in the Museum's gallery, whenever a permanent chronological exhibition of European Art can be attempted. The loveliest work among the old masters is Adam Elsheimer's "Noli Me Tangere,' a signed and representative work of the master, that would be the pride of any European gallery. Another important acquisition is the large "Italian Landscape" by an anonymous French painter of the 17th Century, a marvellous picture of a truly enchanted wood. To the School of Pietro Longhi belongs a "Jewish Funeral in Italy," of high theatrical interest and of special importance for the Museum which already owns a picture of the same series.

An extremely temperamental "Cavalry Charge" is attributed to Bourguignon. "Vanity," a still-life by the 17th Century Dutchman Gysbrecht, gives a surrealistic impression. Despite its macabre theme I prefer it to the two other Dutch still lifes, one of fish and one of citrus. Lambert Lombard's "Judith" and the Neapolitan "Entombment of Christ" are not of a special quality, but valuable step-gaps for the 16th Century mannerism and the Neapolitan baroque in a limited collection.

'Genuine Corot'

The collection of 19th Century paintings has received a new highlight with the delicate small "Landscape" by Camille Corot. This is one of the few "Corots," painted by the master himself, No. 2605 in Robaut's catalogue, a true treasure. The picture in this exhibition I would pick for myself is "Wandering Players" by Karl Spitzweg, a charming work, combining romantic landscape with Biedermeier "Gemutlichkeit." The many admirers of the great graphic artist Wilhelm Busch will be surprised and pleased by two of his rare oil paintings which prove that he could have been a good impressionist, if he had found time to paint in oils.

There are three important pictures of the early 20th Century: a Liebermann, a Kokoschka and an Egon Schiele. Liebermann's "Selfportrait of 1920" is of a stupendous quality, a gift which marvellously rounds off the Museum's excellent Liebermann series. The Kokoschka, a gift from the artist called "The Political Circus", is an involved satire about the atomic bomb. It is interesting in colour, but ifully conscious of the proverbial injunction against the dental inspection of gift-horses), when will somebody give one of Kokoschka's grand Jerusalem Landscapes to the Museum in Jerusalem? "Krumau" by Egon Schiele is a fascinating work of the Viennese genius, who died 1918 in his early twenties. This is the very best of the many pictures of the Bohemian hill-town, one of Schiele's favourite themes, that I have ever seen, and in an excellent state of preservation.

Of the three woodcarvings, added to the Museum's collection, the 15th Century "St. John" is the best. The "Pieta" has a strong primitive appeal, while the baroque "Saint" is not of museum quality. At least his modern hands should be re-amputated.

The most magnificent recent gift to Bezalel, part of a vastly generous legacy, is a large French Gobelin of the 17th Century, which depicts in great style the "Battle of Alexander" which decided the fate of Israel for so many years to come.

Th. F. M.

(This is the third of three articles on the current Bezalel exhibition. Previous articles appeared on Nov. 13 and 19.)

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Middle East as New Centre of Totalitarianism

THE NEW FASCIST INTERNATIONAL

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
POST Correspondent

LONDON.—WHEN the Arab League began its campaign against the German-Israel reparations agreement with the delivery of a protest note from Syria on September 8, the only major German periodical to take note of it was the "Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik," a monthly published in Heidelberg by a group of veteran geo-politicians: pupils of the late Professor Haushofer who in the twenties and thirties provided the Nazi movement, and German imperialist quarters generally, with such theoretical notions as "Lebensraum" (living space) and "Volkstumspolitik" (racial policy). The October number of this carefully camouflaged neo-Nazi journal in fact published the full text of the Syrian memorandum delivered to the Bonn Foreign Office, though it refrained from editorial comment. The semi-official "Aussenpolitik," on the other hand, said precisely nothing at all, although the reparations agreement had already been signed.

In all probability this varied reaction foreshadows the fate of an agreement concluded over the heads of German public opinion by the respectable elderly Conservatives now in office: it will go through, but only because the Federal Government is committed to it and the Social Democrats support it. The business world does not pretend to like it, and the Right is against it, but too cautious to say so. As for the neo-Nazis, they are still on the fringe. The "Zeitschrift fuer Geopolitik" and its ex-Nazi publishers, for instance, cannot even get their contents advertised in the booksellers' trade journal. That doesn't mean they are without influence, however.

'Respectable' Element

But even the Haushofer school is respectable compared to some elements on the extreme Right. One of its spokesmen is General Ramcke, who the other day raged at the Allies for keeping German soldiers in jail for alleged war crimes. But Ramcke is no Nazi and no admirer of Hitler. He is merely a fire-eating old swashbuckler. His hero is Petain, for whom he cherishes a quixotic admiration, as for the Waffen SS generals who presided over the Verden rally. Disturbed by the Ramcke incident, they have, believe it or not, come out for "democracy."

The hard core of post-war Fascism is to be found in the German section of what is now an international movement: the mild-styled Fascist International founded in Malmo (Sweden) in May 1951. The Malmo conference was preceded by an international meeting in Rome when the "European Social Movement" unwrapped itself publicly for the first time. Italian neo-Fascism — the "Movimento Sociale Italiano" — played host at this conference which led to the more important Malmo one, where Hitler's old admirers from Denmark, Sweden and Norway were strongly represented, as were prominent former collaborationists from Holland, Belgium and France. For the Germans, Dr. Karl Heinz Priester (Wiesbaden), appeared at the head of the "Europaische Sozial Bewegung", the local German counterpart of the pan-European movement already mentioned. It is instructive that the German Fascists are careful to avoid the term "German." The accent is all on Europeanism. Even their principal organ styles itself "Nation Europa," and its circulation in Sweden, Holland and Switzerland is scarcely inferior to its German readership. Europeanism and internationalism are all the rage in these quarters, and the former SS "Viking" division, composed of Fascist volunteers from most German-occupied countries in 1943-4, is solemnly touted as a forerunner of the future European Army.

'Fight Against Communism'

The Fascist International in fact aims at being a "modern" organization. It has broken with old-fashioned conservatism and equally with patriotism: although supposedly dedicated to the defence of Europe against Russia, it shows a good deal of elasticity in its attitude towards the East, now and then foreshadowing the possibility of another Hitler-Stalin pact. There appears to be a distinction between short-range and long-range objectives. The immediate aim is to become respectable by stressing the "fight against Communism." After that — we shall see. Most of the leaders appear as convinced as ever that Western democracy is doomed, and that the final struggle will be between themselves and Moscow. For the time being the West is to be treated as an ally, but there is an under-current of old-style Nazi rhetoric about the world struggle between "Jewish Moscow and Jewish Wall Street." This line is not accepted by the more sophisticated leaders, and there is — especially in Germany — some uneasiness about this aspect of the Hitler period; but Einar Aberg's Swedish group and the "Nationalist Information Bureau" in Framlingham, Suffolk (England) seem enthusiastic about it. The Framlingham office circulates anti-Semitic literature to Ireland, Canada and the USA, including such pamphlets as "World Dictatorship in 1955" and "The Case of General MacArthur", which proclaim the old Goebbels line about the Jewish world conspiracy and "Judeo-Bolshevism."

Grotesquely enough, the German branch of the movement seems to have developed a certain sales resistance to this literature. The Hispano-Argentinian wing of world Fascism also seems disinclined to buy the Goebbels line. Being semi-official and — through France and Peron — in touch with New York and Washington, it tends towards "respectability", and some of its proponents are difficult to tell apart from ordinary Conservative reactionaries. Anti-Semitic publications in these countries, such as "Der Weg" in Buenos Aires, are mainly read by Germans.

Arabs and Spain

The Arab world has hitherto kept contact via Spain, a fact understood by the Spanish Foreign Minister's recent tour of Arab countries. But now, with the growing commercial exchanges between Germany and the Middle East, and the appearance of former SS officers as military advisers in Egypt, a more direct form of communication has been opened. The difficulty is that Fascism in the Middle East is in a much more flourishing condition than in Germany, where its influence is cut off from official and its tendency is no longer respectable. When the new German Military Attache arrives in Cairo he will find some difficulty persuading the Pakistani nationalist intellectuals who promptly come to hear him that Hitler was no hero in the average post-war German, at least not to those in official position. The prudent establishment of the Arab League governments at Bonn's request to drop the reparations agreement is eloquent of similar misunderstandings. During and since the war, those Arab and Indian nationalists who for some reason or other were not Communists came to look upon Hitler Germany as plain silly against the West. Judging from their immediate reactions at home they are hoping to recapture, among other forces, the sentiments of Hitlerism, though in the main they show interest in direct trade arrangements of business firms highly free of boycott threats. It is their misfortune that Germany is currently one of the weakest links in the Fascist International, and that the neo-Nazis have pretty distinct limitations on their "Jewish world conspiracy," and have proved themselves to declare in private that the massacre of so many Jews was a regrettable mistake.

The Fascist International still needs a lot of coordination. Its French sections, for example, include conservative elements like Bidault's MRP and the "Resistance" organization "Action Francaise" whose new organ, "Aspects de la France," has distinguished itself by (a) calling for aggression; (b) raving about the "Yellow Peril"; (c) proposing a Franco-Japanese alliance. It has even temporarily been lodging in the offices of Pierre Poujade's old anti-tax movement. Poujade's "Vaincre" and the "Defense de France" are disgusted with such antics, but have so much else in common with the Fascist International that they have been unable to break with it. The French delegation at Malmo included Maurice Bardeche, Henri Roques, editor of the Nazi-apologetic "Defense de l'Occident" and Jean-Francois Gravier, author of the anti-Paris book "Paris et le Desert Francais." Even Poujade, it seems, cannot do without a local colouring.

Ineffective Action Against Mau Mau

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON. — SINCE the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya a month ago about 100,000 tribesmen and women of the Kikuyu — the tribe mainly involved in the outbreak of Mau Mau terrorism — have been rounded up and screened by troops and police.

At least 10,000 tribesmen have been taken from their homes and places of employment for special questioning. More than four thousand people have been convicted of various crimes, though not all of them in connection with Mau Mau. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people are being held in prison awaiting trial or pending further investigations. And in the remote Northern Frontier Province, 200 prominent African leaders are still being held on suspicion of being ring-leaders in Mau Mau.

Although the police are working ceaselessly to obtain sufficient direct evidence against these men, who include Jomo Kenyatta, the powerful and intelligent African Nationalist leader, so far none of them has been charged.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the intensive policy action, the Government is unable to prevent almost daily incidents involving Mau Mau extremists. So far force has not crushed the faithful adherents of the movement. Nor has the Government's campaign created an atmosphere in which the Kikuyu tribespeople are prepared to come forward to assist the police in tracking down those guilty of crimes.

This is perhaps the most serious aspect of the situation in Kenya today. It is illustrated by the fact that although 500 people of the Thigenge location, near Nyeri, were present when Chief Nderi was murdered there three weeks ago, none of them has yet come forward to help identify the assailants who brutally killed the Chief and his two police guards.

There are increasing signs that a policy of repression will not by itself help to solve the problem. While outwardly law and order has been established over a large part of the country, the underlying forces of rebellion and discontent have not yet been touched. This is admitted by the Kenya Government. The new Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, has stated that the present crisis can only be solved by matching the repressive action with positive and constructive action as soon as possible. But so far nothing has been done to develop this second part of the Government's policy.

Moderates' Stand

The Government refuses to enlist the support of the moderate African political leaders in the Kenya African Union — the largest African political organization in Kenya — because the new Executive has refused to condemn Kenyatta and his arrested colleagues.

"How can we condemn them when until they are guilt has been proved?" they have asked Sir Evelyn Baring. "You expect us to pronounce their guilt before they have been brought to trial. This is contrary to all British principles of justice. These men might be guilty for all we know, but it is up to the Government to prove it in the courts."

This argument is likely to continue until the Government proves the guilt of the arrested leaders. Meanwhile, no effective use is being made of the moderate African leaders in the campaign against Mau Mau. At the same time the absence of a firm lead by the Government on the positive side of its programme is also said to be weakening the influence of the moderate leaders of the White settlers. They complain that it is difficult for them to continue to give a progressive lead when the Government is not backing them up.

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Sunday Nov. 23	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila	
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia	
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
Monday Nov. 24	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen	
	EL AL	Nicosia	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York	
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg	
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna	
Tuesday Nov. 25	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich	
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York	
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York	
	S.A.S.	Amsterdam	
Wednesday Nov. 26	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, P.Said, Nicosia	
Thursday Nov. 27	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York	
	AIR CEYLON	London	
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo	
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.	
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul	
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London	
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London	
Friday Nov. 28	AIR FRANCE	Paris	
	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia	
Saturday Nov. 29	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney (Dec. 3)	

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Nov. 25	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia

(The above is subject to alterations without notice). Compiled by

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STEPS FORWARD IN EDUCATION

By Prof. Ben-Zion Dinaburg

THE far-reaching sentence-phase that has taken place in this country since the War of Liberation has confronted us with new tasks of vast proportions, each of which presents a whole complex of problems. Perhaps the most important of these tasks is the education of the young.

The War of Liberation restored Jewish sovereignty over more than three quarters of the territory of Western Eretz Israel. But neither military conquest nor national sovereignty alone will determine the historic destiny of our country. This will be shaped also by its economic conquest, the fostering of ties with the Jewish people, the ingathering of the exiles to the soil, and our ability to lay bare its latent resources.

The primary objective of education in Israel must be to train the younger generation to vocations into the contents of the land. Such education can, of course, be achieved only by the people itself, and requires that identity of the nation and the country which constitutes the solid spiritual basis of every people firmly settled for many generations in its own land.

The second objective of education derives from the creation of the State of Israel. The new State and the destiny of the State are not created by miraculous means, nor even by single victories. They depend upon the continued existence of all its citizens to contribute to it and strengthen it, and in the long run upon the ability of each individual and organization to develop and safeguard it. Political independence is the supreme form of social organization, and stands in direct relation to the political civilization of the people. In the course of our servitude in foreign lands we have learned to defend our independence, but this endeavour in itself is not sufficient to endow us with that inborn spiritual solidity, that social preparedness, that technological and organizational capacity, which among other peoples are the result of their lasting political entity.

The third objective is bound up with the ingathering of the exiles. It is superfluous to describe the heterogeneity of the communities in Israel. The great building up of the country we succeeded in crystallizing in Eretz Israel the nucleus of a nation and a new, independent cultural and social entity. Save from a people we have become a conglomerate of tribes and communities. Once again it must be our major concern to mould a single people out of this mixture, and at the same time ensure that all these elements, deriving from such varied origins, assimilate both the cultural and technological levels and the social characters of the people who founded the State of Israel, and who are capable of creating the nucleus of the rejuvenated nation of Israel.

BENEFITS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION

These three objectives must be constantly before us in any discussion of the more urgent problems of education. Here I shall discuss seven problems, first that of the implementation of the Compulsory Education Act. This piece of legislation is indubitably one of the most important and wisest measures adopted by the State. We need only quote some figures to appreciate its historic significance. In the year 5702 there were 118,311 children attending kindergartens and elementary schools in the State of Israel. At the beginning of the present school year this figure had reached 240,732. Thus in the course of these years the number of children attending these institutions increased by 103 per cent. Formerly the school system made no provision for working children. Today the number of working pupils attending special schools is 10,710. The State, naturally, makes full provision for schools for the Arab section of the population. In 5709 there were 7,417 pupils in Arab schools; in 5712 this total had risen to 27,161, or 262 per cent.

In the 1949/50 fiscal year the allocation for education was IL.2,788,000, of which the Jewish Agency provided a sum of IL.800,000. The education budget in 1952/53 is more than IL.11.5m. (This figure refers to the period before the present steep rise in price levels). The increase is 417 per cent. Approximately 80 per cent of this sum is expended on elementary education, but in reality this is no more than part of the State's allocation for education. Elementary education is the responsibility of the various local authorities, the Government budget for this purpose being administered through these municipal bodies. These allocations cover the salaries of teachers, which is the responsibility of the Government, School buildings and various services are financed by the local authorities, and the allocation for education constitutes a major item in the municipal budgets. The most pressing problem is to ensure the full and proper administration of the Act, the provision of sufficient funds and the efficient organization of the school system so that the State and local Government bodies will be enabled to carry the burden they have assumed. We have grown accustomed to a certain routine and to the "convenience" that such routine ensures, but we must re-examine relations between the central Government and the local authorities, between the various public bodies interested in education and the measure of influence they exercise upon the financing and organization of education. The Ministry of Education is directing its efforts in this direction, as far as the existing set-up permits.

The second problem is the most important. It is the full implementation of the Compulsory Education Act and the preservation of the scope and standards of education. Neither the State nor its citizens can extend the bounds of the educational framework without adopting the measures for its reorganization and taking adequate precautions to ensure that the very extension of the provisions does not lead to a lowering of educational standards. In this connection we must grapple with many and varied pedagogic, organizational and financial problems. I will mention four examples out of many: (1) the training of teachers.

The expansion of the educational framework has obliged the Ministry of Education to employ 4,000 new teachers who have not had the requisite training. (These are the so-called "unqualified" teachers). It is partially true that through special courses provision is being made for the further training of these teachers, to enable them to obtain the necessary certification. During the present year 900 unqualified teachers and 600 qualified teachers will be given the chance of the next two years we shall succeed in bringing this chapter to a successful conclusion. But obviously this is not enough. The purpose of education, the circumstances in which educational work is carried on, oblige us to raise the standards of a substantial section of the teaching staff by injecting a constant stream of highly qualified teachers, to effect those professional standards to which we aspire, and to maintain a certain equilibrium and safeguard standards in the schools. This indeed was one of my motives in founding the Teachers' College of the University, by the merging of the Teachers' Seminary in Beit Hakerem and the Department for Education of the Hebrew University.

(2) The problem of vocational training. In this field, it is true, the situation is somewhat better than in secondary school education. Only public vocational schools are in operation and there are already a number of such schools established by ORT, by Amal, and of agricultural schools under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are three problems involved in vocational education: the bringing of the schools into closer harmony with economic requirements obtaining in this country, so that, positively, their integration into the process of the development of the country. The vocational school to be established in the Negev must of necessity differ from that established in Galilee; the vocational school situated on the coast must differ from that in the Judean Highlands. Second, vocational schools must be planned in accordance with the competition, cultural standards, social status and ambition of the various sections of the population; and third, existing schools must be co-ordinated and the school curricula must be reformed to take full account of the problems of productivity and efficient organization of labour. The vocational school must be an integral factor in industrial development. In this field of co-ordination there exists a joint committee of the Ministries of Education and Agriculture. We intend clarifying, at a symposium to be convened during the winter, the entire complex of problems of vocational education and its integration into the general system of education, as the only blind and viscous path of subsequent development in the other.

The seventh problem is that of academic education. Since the creation of the State the Hebrew University has established three new faculties, — for Agriculture, Medicine and Law. The number of students has trebled. In the present academic year the student body exceeds 3,000. The number of students at the Haifa Technical College is 1,300. Some 80 graduates of the Hebrew University are continuing their post-graduate studies at the Weizmann Institute. The number of students attending institutions of academic learning in this country is about a third of the comparative figure for advanced countries such as the United States, Canada, etc. This, however, is only one aspect of the problem. The main difficulty is that the existence of even these institutions is most precarious. Until a year ago the University received a grant of only IL.75,000 from the Government — no more than nine per cent of its expenditure during that academic year. Obviously the State must not make the institutions of higher learning in this country entirely dependent upon campaigns for funds conducted overseas.

This year the Government has made important progress towards remedying the situation. This year's budget includes an allocation of IL.600,000 for the University covering 30 per cent of the latter's expenditure. Together with its allocations for the Weizmann Institute and the Haifa Technical College the Government's budget for higher education tops IL.1,000,000. There is no doubt that in future years the State must accept an even greater share of the financial responsibility for these institutions, and must cover at least half of their budgets. But the problem is not solely one of the magnitude of the Government grant. In all countries, throughout the world, the general public contributes liberally towards the foundation of institutions of higher learning, the establishment of institutes for research, laboratories, libraries and the like, as well as towards the endowment of scholarships and various services to aid students. Every city, every local authority, every public body, whether of an economic or vocational character, is conscious of the honour of endowing a number of scholarships for students coming from some city or district, or for the advancement of some production, or for the training of experts possessed of academic qualifications in some profession or calling.

SOCIAL AND PIONEERING CHARACTER

The third problem is that of moulding the social, pioneering character of education in Israel. The immense tasks confronting the State compel us to pay the closest attention to the content and direction of education. Spiritual stability, capacity for work, an adequate cultural standard, complete self-identification with the State, with the people and the striving of deep roots in the country, none of these can be achieved without creating a suitable pioneering social and cultural climate in the schools, an atmosphere in which the child from the earliest years will breathe the air of the regenerated Israel, and will absorb into his being the values of the great mission devolving upon his generation.

The creation of such a climate implies three important changes in the school curriculum: the steering of education towards citizenship and Israel culture; concentration on technical skills implying the raising of standards of teaching the exact sciences; fostering of labour values in the schools by more intensified training in handicrafts and agriculture. An immediate problem is that of fostering independent study on all levels of education. The standards of knowledge of the pupils must be raised in a "spheres. Within this context we must concentrate upon the teaching of the Hebrew language. We must concurrently seek to reduce the number of hours of study. This can only be achieved by either methods of teaching that ensure that the maximum benefit is derived from every single minute in school. But civic education is not imparted solely during school hours. The school is the principal cell of the State, of society, and we must take every precaution that this cell implants in the heart of the child love, honour and devotion to it. This can be achieved by making the child feel comfortable within its walls, by giving him the feeling that every moment he spends in it enriches him. At the same time we must ensure that the child learns his duty towards his fellow-men, the value of mutual aid, of honour, of courtesy, that he develop abhorrence of any infringement of the rights of his fellow-citizens, of any discourtesy.

The first condition of the existence of any State is that every citizen have a consciousness of well-being within it. The State is an organizational framework, all the members of which are imbued with a desire to live together in concord. The standard of education within the State is affected by the level upon which political controversies are conducted, and by mutual relations in the streets and public places. And certainly by the degree of mutual help in guidance.

An initial step towards the solution of this problem is the introduction of a new and common syllabus of studies for elementary schools, implying a minimum universal curriculum. This syllabus must be brought into harmony with our needs and objectives. A special commission of experts including teachers and education representing all school groupings, has already concluded its work and has submitted its recommendations for such a programme for all schools which calls for a new curriculum. When I have completed my detailed study of this proposal I shall submit it for consideration to the interested departments and councils within the Ministry of Education and Culture, to the principals of schools, other bodies and individuals, and for public discussion. I trust that it will make a substantial contribution in the right direction, when it is approved and introduced into the schools.

The fourth problem is the authority of the State over education and the permitted limits of diversification of the curriculum.

On this point the Government's Programme contains the following clause: "A Government Commission will prepare a programme for the administration of State education, and in all elementary schools a minimum of studies compulsory to all schools will be introduced. The rights of parents in diversity and extend education will be maintained without affecting the compulsory minimum of studies. Religious education will be provided for children of parents who desire it." The purpose of this clause will be published for general consideration, solves only one aspect of the problem. It stimulates the compulsory minimum, determines the character of diversification, its bounds, and the prohibition of excluding it in one direction or another. This, naturally, covers diversification and extension of a religious nature.

But the organizational problem — which is the main problem — is who shall be responsible for the parents' right to diversity and extend education. Should it be the Government or national trustee for education or must some other means be sought by which interested public, especially those interested in religious education, can safeguard their prerogatives. This is the central problem which the Commission on State Education, which I have appointed must tackle in the near future.

The problem of the authority of the State over education also includes the degree of control and participation of the State in the Education Committees of the local authorities. Under the provisions of the existing Education Ordinance, which dates from the Mandatory period, the State is entitled to appoint representatives from the Ministries of Education and Interior to participate actively in these Education Committees. The State provides the major share of the budget and from this aspect, too, the participation in the work of the local authorities should be increased. On the other hand, it is obvious that these local authorities, which represent the parents — the "consumers" of education — are entitled to demand a greater share in the administration of education and even in local pedagogic guidance. These problems are at present under discussion, and I trust that in the near future we shall be able to publish the relevant rules and changes.

GRANTS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Ministry of Education and Culture has set up a commission to study these problems and we intend determining the type of public secondary school to be granted State aid. We will also concentrate upon raising the standards of teaching and opening the doors of these institutions to wider sections of the public. Obviously this will call for the allocation of large sums of money for education, but I trust that such a proposal will be accorded the support of the Government, of the Knesset and of the citizens of Israel. Incidentally a special commission which I have appointed is at present investigating the fees paid for secondary education, while another Commission is studying fees paid in kindergartens. The findings and recommendations of both will probably be made public in the near future. Efforts must also be made to subsidy secondary education in all parts of the country. The problem of secondary schools and of the Government's methods in dealing with them must be given a totally different organizational form. This, too, is being considered by a special Commission.

The sixth problem is that of vocational training. In this field, it is true, the situation is somewhat better than in secondary school education. Only public vocational schools are in operation and there are already a number of such schools established by ORT, by Amal, and of agricultural schools under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are three problems involved in vocational education: the bringing of the schools into closer harmony with economic requirements obtaining in this country, so that, positively, their integration into the process of the development of the country. The vocational school to be established in the Negev must of necessity differ from that established in Galilee; the vocational school situated on the coast must differ from that in the Judean Highlands. Second, vocational schools must be planned in accordance with the competition, cultural standards, social status and ambition of the various sections of the population; and third, existing schools must be co-ordinated and the school curricula must be reformed to take full account of the problems of productivity and efficient organization of labour. The vocational school must be an integral factor in industrial development. In this field of co-ordination there exists a joint committee of the Ministries of Education and Agriculture. We intend clarifying, at a symposium to be convened during the winter, the entire complex of problems of vocational education and its integration into the general system of education, as the only blind and viscous path of subsequent development in the other.

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WELFARE OF STUDENTS

This method of advancing higher education and concern for the welfare of the students fosters the "reserves" of academic and intellectual talents. This is the case not only in the most advanced countries, but especially in those where the State is incapable of covering the expenditure of these schools out of its own coffers. I consider it my duty to call attention to this flagrant public neglect, which does not reflect to the credit of the nation and certainly not to that of its more organized sections. I have appointed a series of Commissions to consider ways and means of implementing the recommendations of the Education and Culture Committee of the Knesset — Commissions to concern themselves with the provision of cheap accommodation for students in Jerusalem, the establishment of a large and cheap restaurant, for the endowment of scholarships by the Yishuv and its various authorities, organizations and economic institutions. The problem is most urgent. The sense of responsibility, the maturity of any community — as we know from long generations of experience — is tested not by the demands made upon others, but by the capacity and willingness to assume burdens.

At first sight it would appear that these problems are of a general nature. There are missing us wise and intelligent men, people possessed of so-called experience, who regard with distaste the rapid pace of our advance, who speak in the name of our long "history", and call for a more gradual rate of progress. These calls for prudence and a less rapid tempo must be regarded with the utmost circumspection. The tasks with which I have dealt are of an urgent character. They are not the tasks of our generation, they are the tasks that must be undertaken in the next few years. Historical progress in our age is breath-takingly rapid, and the world is changing fast. Time is knocking at Israel's door, calling upon it to grow, to advance. I am convinced that the regeneration of our people to which we have borne witness will imbue us with a spirit of daring and courage, to act at the right time and with the proper despatch.

From a speech by the Minister of Education and Culture in Jerusalem on November 1.

Postmark New York November 13

By KENNETH HARRIS

EVERY year the nations of the free world spend millions of pounds training diplomats and then employing them to find out what the Russians are doing. There we are now with our diplomats unable to find out what the Americans are doing.

What do they know of the policies and plans of the Eisenhower Government, which will not come in until January 20? It is no secret at the United Nations that the European governments, though encouraged by the statements and reassurances that General Eisenhower has made to the Press and on the radio, are relying so far for their information on what they can pick up from journalists, and on what men close to Eisenhower will tell them over a couple of highballs or a good lunch at the Metropolitan Club.

Adlai's Future

THE really unique feature of the American elections is the powerful impression left on the public by the personality and campaign of the defeated Democratic candidate, Governor Adlai Stevenson. As one veteran New York reporter told me today. "Stevenson is the only Presidential candidate in 50 years who has been front page news 10 days after he was beaten." The question on everybody's lips is, "What will Adlai do now?" Nobody knows, for the simple reason that Adlai Stevenson does not know himself; and one of the reasons why he flew down to a lonely ranch in Arizona accompanied only by his friend and adviser, Carl McGowan, and Mrs. McGowan, was to get away from it all for a few days and think out his future.

Whatever day to day activity he decides to take up — whether, for instance, he decides to run the small family newspaper in Bloomington, Illinois, his home town, and make that a forum for his views, which might be re-echoed by other papers all over the United States, or whether he decides to go back into private business for a year or two — everything looks like being subordinated to what is at present his main ambition: to make of the Democratic Party within the next two years an Opposition modelled somewhat on British or Commonwealth lines. That is to say, to make of it an Opposition with a positive and united opinion on all questions of the day, uttering pungent and responsible criticism of all current administrative policies, and showing at all times that it is ready and willing to take over from the party in power, if necessary at a moment's notice. If he can create this, he will have created something that no more than a few hundred living Americans have ever seen.

Tough Taft

LOTS of people have been inclined to argue that President Eisenhower will not find himself much handicapped by the fact that his Congress will be dominated by Senator Robert Taft and the Taftites, whose views on foreign policy and domestic affairs are far less internationalist and liberal than those of the men around the General. They base their optimism on the assumption that Senator Taft and his friends are so grateful to Eisenhower for sweeping them into office on the crest of his great wave of popularity, that they will not refuse him the money and authority he must have from Congress if he is to carry out his policies. Well, let us look at how Senator Taft sees the situation:

"I would have won the Presidency if I had been the Republican candidate this year," said the Senator, just after the election. "And if I had been" he added, "I would have carried it with me the more Senators and Congressmen than General Eisenhower did."

Senator Taft in fact thinks that he could have given the Republican Party far more power than General Eisenhower did. So why should Taft feel particularly grateful to Eisenhower?

Stark Facts

EVERYWHERE I go I hear two questions being asked about Eisenhower as President. One is, Is He capable of getting down to the real hard grind of reading carefully through Bills, reports, and drafts, and asking penetrating questions about them, so that he really knows what these masses of words mean? Or will he want to do what he did in the Army: rely for his briefing on his staff advisers, and spend his spare time reading wild western cowboy stories and playing bridge? Nobody knows the answer.

The other question is will He continue the search after popularity that he embarked on with so much enthusiasm during the campaign, or will he, now that he has won the election, go back to telling the people the stark facts, regardless of whether they are popular or not? Is he going to be a statesman President, or a politician President?

Conductor, Musicians Debate Wagner Ban

A MEETING between the Tel Aviv music critics, representatives of the I.P.O. and Mr. Igor Markevich, who is now conducting the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, was scheduled for last Friday afternoon. It promised to be quite a harmless conference with such items as the first Israel performance of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," and Mr. Markevich's musical experience during the year after his first appearance in Israel last December on the agenda. However, the meeting very soon changed into a heated Wagner-Richard Strauss controversy.

Later, nobody remembered exactly who had provoked the turning of a peaceful Friday afternoon chat into a spiritual tumult. Of course, the names (and the works) of Strauss and Wagner had been in the air. The orchestra management had had some preliminary talks with Markevich about the question of playing Wagner and Strauss in Israel. Then, after the two names had suddenly emerged from nowhere, Markevich was asked for his opinion by the critics; his views were:

"When I first came to this country a year ago, I learned to love Israel — nevertheless, I am a foreigner. Therefore I may ask you to take my answer as coming from a foreigner — but from one who loves Israel. The answer is: you should give an example of the nature of Jewish character — you should have the character to play both masters."

The reaction among all those present was vehement. Faces reflected smiles, triumph, resignation, melancholy. Questions were shot to and fro. For instance, asked whether he used to perform the works of Wagner and Strauss abroad, Markevich said: "I play Strauss—although he doesn't represent as deep a source of animation as Wagner. On the other hand I haven't conducted Wagner for years. I just do not need him now."

The reply to this was: "Why should we play Wagner in that case?" To which Markevich replied: "I should be pleased if you would be ready to deal with the whole question in a detached manner. After so many years I think you should be able to consider the matter from a purely musical point of view, without considering their personalities. Do we know exactly what Mozart, or Beethoven, or Moussorgsky thought? After all — Wagner took great artistic responsibilities and was one of the greatest artists who ever lived. He suffered tremendously, and therefore it appears impossible to look on him only through the interpretation people like Hitler gave to him.

While Markevich said this he was interrupted several times, by the members of the orchestra as well as by the critics. After he had finished, Mrs. Markevich, who was present, tried to calm down the excitement by taking a poll on the question among the critics. Only one was against — personally and as a speaker for the public. One snapped, Russian people have always been against Wagner, long before Hitler. Another, who himself agreed to the playing of Wagner and Strauss wanted to form a government committee, whose decision should be final — a proposal which everybody else strongly opposed.

'Special' Performance

At this point, another problem suddenly arose — and here the opinions were fifty-fifty — who was the greater "devil", Wagner or Strauss? Some of those present (and this writer among them) said Strauss, simply because he worked together with the Nazis and received honours from them — and because he is less significant as a man as well as an artist. Wagner, on the other side, may have been an anti-Semite at certain times; however, to make him and his work responsible for Hitler's 20th century barbarism is carrying emotionalism too far.

Finally, an I.P.O. poll among its subscribers was debated at length. Everybody was for it until it turned out that the orchestra wishes to go even further. It will probably put up a work by Strauss to discussion at the non-subscription "special" concert.

MANDO

SWEDISH GIFT TRAWLER

Above is the motor trawler Alsiey which was officially taken over by the Haven Shipyard in Malmo yard this week. The 45-ton vessel, complete with all modern fishing equipment and fitted with a special propeller that gives her an eight-knot speed, was presented to the Fund by Mr. Aldve Gustafsson, a Swedish Jewish banker and shipyard owner. Photo by Ehrenfeld

DECISIONS EXPECTED ON NEW CARDINALS

Rumours at the Vatican

By CECIL SPRIGGE

ROME. —

NOW that Christmas is but a few weeks distant, the Vatican has begun to hum with rumours of a Consistory (for the creation of new Cardinals) to be convoked before the festival.

Every Advent and every Lent, in recent years, the ecclesiastics, courtiers and diplomats who live and work in the Vatican Palaces have sought each others' opinions on when Pope Pius XII will at last put an end to his strange inactivity in the matter of creating new Cardinals.

The last Consistory for the conferment of Red Hats (worn by Cardinals) was held nearly seven years ago. The College of Cardinals, of which the membership was fixed in the sixteenth century at seventy, had at that time (1946) fallen to the altogether exceptionally low number of thirty-eight. It was explained why during the war the Pope had seen fit to defer the replacement of deceased Princes of the Church, although the deaths were very numerous. The Consistory held early in 1946 was accordingly of a splendour unequalled for several centuries, thirty-two new Cardinals prostrating themselves simultaneously in their gorgeous cappe-magnas before the Pope at the high altar of Saint Peter's in Rome.

Pope Pius XII

It is far less easy to say why Pius XII has now once again let nearly seven years pass without creating new cardinals, and has allowed the College of Cardinals to fall to the distinctly low number of forty-six. Many of the most important archiepiscopal thrones are now held by prelates who have not yet received the red hat; in Italy, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Bologna; elsewhere Paris and Munich, while several countries are now without a Cardinal at all.

Old Men

The living Cardinals, moreover, include many very old men and invalids, as well as the imprisoned Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty and the practically exiled Chinese Cardinal Tien. Nor has there been for eight years a Cardinal Secretary of State. There is, therefore, a good deal of anxiety lest, if the Pope, now aged 76, should die, no suitable successor should be found among the present holders of the dignity (no non-Cardinal has been elected to the Papacy since the Middle Ages.).

The present Pope is to an extraordinary degree his own counsellor. Projects, it seems, have certainly been before him for making a great administrative reform in the headquarters of the Church by increasing the Sacred College to a hundred or a hundred and fifty members, and he may have long been deferring new promotions for a single great occasion. But men of high standing at the Vatican candidly confess that whatever the Pope does will come as a surprise to them.

It is certainly not due to lassitude that decisions have been withheld. In the last two years Pius XII has personally provided the Church with a series of doctrinal and disciplinary pronouncements which make up something like an entire restatement of the Roman Catholic position towards the great human problems of the twentieth century. In the last half year alone he has taken occasion to speak at length and with solemnity to groups of experts or enthusiasts on such varied subjects as astronomy, psychoanalysis, and physical culture. Never have the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See been kept so busy as in recent months explaining to their Governments the probable motive and design of all these utterances.

It would be in line with a widespread expectation that some great pronouncement synthesizing these many partial teachings should be made before a Consistory rendered splendid by the presence of numbers of newly-elected Cardinals, to go down to history as the climax of the reign of Pius XII, and the coming Christmas festival might provide the occasion.

(OPWE)

Radio Review

Black-Out

HOME without oben is no place for the radio critic. Public sympathy when the electricity is cut off — or, to be more exact, when it stays off — goes out to the industrialist, the doctor, the dentist, the ladies' hairdresser, the laundromat proprietor, the cinema owner and the housewife. But few give a thought to the poor listener waiting patiently beside his cot becalmed in the doldrums of a power cut. For all he knows, the radio waves are carrying an advance feature on the Feast of Lights; he must wait tolerantly in the Stygian gloom for the welcome sign which will again enable him to ply his trade.

The current situation should, however, bring balm to those unfortunates whose neighbours persist in playing their radio at such a volume as must betoken chronic deafness or extreme sadism. Most infuriating of all is to be awoken by a radio blasting the news at 11 p.m. or 7 a.m. (according to which end you burn the candle) and lie awake trying at least to catch an odd word just in case there is news of importance. On one such occasion I caught enough to assure me that the Third World War had broken out; hurriedly scurrying over to my neighbour I discovered that in fact it was an account of a kibbutz celebrating its twentieth anniversary. I sighed for the announcer who described all events in the same tone; I cursed my neighbour heartily, feeling sure that any modern Lord High Executioner would have included him and his like on his little list.

To get back to the past week, the odd intervals when our district has been graced with electricity seem to have coincided with the gaps in broadcasting. I can only attribute this to an extraordinary freak or to collusion between Kol Yisrael and the Jerusalem Electric Company.

The only exceptions I have picked up have been a few bars of suitably sombre chamber music.

Musical Selections

This would seem to be as good an opportunity as any to trot out a musical request for the days when normal programmes are resumed. Musical selections frequently veer to the Scylla of swing or the Charybdis of chamber music, but the central channel appealing to the middlebrow (i.e. one who likes Offenbach but not Bach often) tends to be overlooked. We are regaled with weekly instalments of opera every Friday evening over Galei Tzahal and Saturday afternoon over Kol Yisrael (which, incidentally, is an unfortunate arrangement for the opera-lover who happens to be orthodox). Operetta, however, is sadly neglected. There are many delightful works by European and American composers which the public would appreciate; ranging from continental operettas by such composers as Lehar, Oscar Straus and Erimi to modern American works by Kern or Rodgers, and English contributions by Gilbert and Sullivan. An occasional song or brief orchestral arrangement is sometimes heard but we seldom get a full selection (unless the work is turned into a film). There is great scope here for a series of programmes—either recorded or live studio performances — presenting the music, the gist of the plot and, in some instances, a dramatic rendering of these popular musicals.

Pick of next week's listenings: Frederic Jacobi memorial programme (Monday at 21); Isabelle East Gal Problems (repeat of series: Mondays at 7.45); Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms" (Monday at 21); Music Magazine (Children's Hour: Wednesday at 5.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM 467 M., HAIFA 249 M., TEL AVIV: 41.6, 31.3 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.25, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30 a.m., 2.15 & 4.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.50 a.m. Service. 6.55 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R)). 8.30 Oriental Music. 9.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.00 "Kabalat Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Capriccio Italien (Tchaikovsky); Shehorazade (Rimsky-Korsakov). 7.00 Readings from the Works of President Weizmann. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Divertimento for Strings (Bartok). New London String Ensemble, Conductor: Maurice Miller. "Khovera" (Lindsey). Haifa Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult; Concerto for Violin & Orchestra (Walton). Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Eugene Goossens. Soloist: Jasha Heifetz; "Soiree dans Grenade" (Debussy). Orchestre de la Societe des Concerts de le Conservatoire, Conductor: Piero Coppola; "Jeux de Cartes" (Stravinsky). Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Igor Markevitch. 10.30 "Tunes of Israel" (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Concerto for Orchestra (Philipp Emanuel Bach); "Le Chasseur Maudit" (Franck); "Le Retour de la Foi" (Stravinsky). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 11.00 Concert Hall: Concerto for Violin & Orchestra (Bach); Symphony No. 2 (Beethoven). 11.45 Certain Up. 12.30 Reports (R). 1.00 Overture & Theatre Music. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.49 Carnival Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.30 Opera: "Manon" (Massenet). Acts III. IV & V. 7.00 "Hamevaser." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Music (R). 7.45 Guess in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by S. Rosen. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Talk. 9.05 "Melavah Malka." 9.35 Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 225, 214 & 49.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today 3.30 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 4.30 Music by Joseph Tal. 6.45 Music (R). 8.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 6.45 Psychosocial Music. 8.30 Legends. 8.50 Children's Hour. 6.00 Music (R). 6.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Legola (19.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Fresh Poling Pressure: Hans Alexander. 11.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow 11.15 "Melavah Malka." 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.45 "Jerusalem Dream."

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (41.6, 216, 221 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.50 Works by Brahms & Schubert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Works by Weber, Mozart & Haydn. 10.00 Close Down.

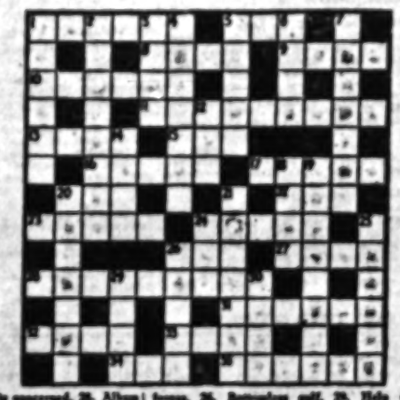
Tomorrow 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Works by Beethoven & Schubert. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music. 8.00 "Questions & Answers," by S. Rosen. 8.45 Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme 6-6.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): The Rising Microphone. Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.35 News Talk. 6.45 Israel Album.

Tomorrow 6.30 News. 6.40 Parliamentary Review. 6.45 Programme Parade. 6.48 London Letter.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. They'll show you to your seat. 5. Collection of banknotes exchanged. 9. A second feeling! 10. It's not when the Artillery and the Engineers get together. 12. A hammer in Middlesex? 13. Naturally there's owl in cockatoos. 15. Terror from the air! 17. The first thing you may need when hurt. 18. Errol Flynn's objective? 17. Said to be filthy. 20. May have chilling contents. 22. An old-fashioned negative. 23. He gets half a length from ten. 24. Has no rib, but can fly. 26. On which to broadcast. 27. Brush where a fox is concerned. 28. Album for light clippings? 31. Original inhabitant. 33. How we may be an accumulator. 35. You get it in dumplings. 36. Not a very clever humans prize. 37. Played even though the set's back is bent.

DOWN. — 1. No player on the cricket field. 2. Soldier issued for entertaining. 3. Does it grow in the water in close downtime? 4. Shrieks for something else in the shop. 5. Tending to keep in shape. 6. Has a tube welded? 7. Shepherd's 12. Word on a railway ticket. 14. Bill of sound. 16. Part of a pre-fab? 19. May describe a Pacific railway. 20. Display tired? 21. Worn in elevated circles. 24. Capital piece of patchwork. 25. Naval forces. 26. Rottenham golf. 29. Holy musical work. 30. A cause to take!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. London. 5. Par. 8. Pure. 9. Eels. 10. Gauges. 11. Newspeople. 13. Cats. 15. Get. 16. Edict. 17. Aster. 20. Tea. 22. Err. 23. Nanny. 24. Aware. 26. Ell. 27. Enid. 28. Pronounce. 31. De-ghosts. 33. Fo-l-l. 35. (s)Till. 36. Toy. 37. Sheet-cart-e.

DOWN. — 1. Leggy. 2. Nurses. 3. Oboe. 4. Nitrogen. 5. Pens. 6. Tear. 7. Meadow. 12. Wet. 14. Rose. 15. Sunspots. 17. Trench-er. 20. Tax-i-cab. 21. Bedpan. 24. Ale. 25. Adhere. 26. Empty. 29. Male. 30. Tube.

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Vocational Guidance Foremost Task

By Lisa Loewenberg

THE Winter is virtually upon us and all those organizations which undertake to care for the welfare of the inhabitants of the ma'barot have begun to prepare for the emergencies which the heavy rains and storms may bring to them. Though most of the tents have disappeared and been replaced by more solid habitations, mud and torrential rain will hit the camp dwellers hard, the infants and toddlers perhaps hardest.

Among the women's organizations which run homes and play centres for children in the ma'barot is the "Moetzet Hapoalot," — their kindergartens, creches and nursery homes are to be found everywhere, even in the remotest places. They have opened cooking courses, where girls and women learn to use their rations properly; sewing groups have been arranged to teach girls to make their own clothes, and some of them have even started accepting work from others; evening classes for adult women have been organized; and every woman in a ma'bara knows that she can always appeal to "Moetzet Hapoalot" in case of emergency.

The members of this organization are hard-working women, many of them from veteran families, whose attitude towards the newcomers is free from every tinge of condescension. They do not dole out charity but act on the Histadrut's principle of mutual help. They feel it is their duty to guide the new immigrants towards citizenship and help them face the problems which child-raising and housekeeping involve.

Manpower Resources

The Moetzet Hapoalot workers are active throughout the year, but great as the scope of their work is even in normal times, their manpower resources in times of emergency are enormous. Last year, when the floods created a crisis in the ma'barot with which the inhabitants and their usual staff were unable to cope, the women appeared by the thousands to volunteer for work, and they did their jobs quickly and efficiently. They stood in the shacks washing children, feeding them, playing and singing with them, while their own children were left to neighbourly help or their father's care. They have not only supplied ample funds but have displayed a readiness to expose themselves to the exigencies of the weather. They generate a feeling of solidarity which minimized last year's suffering.

The Moetzet Hapoalot has also opened a new home at Ramat Gan, in a lovely two-storey house, surrounded by a garden. Bet Katzko is a model recreation home whose airy and meticulously clean rooms house 22 infants, either recovering from actual illness or separated from their parents for special reasons. The building is a legacy from India and Joseph Katzko who left it to the organization to be used for a children's institution. There can be little doubt that the will of the donors has been fulfilled.

Most of the babies come from oriental families. Those who have arrived only recently look pale and thin, but the nurses are proud of the short period needed to transform these skinny, diseased infants into normal children. Some of them, who have been there for some weeks, are the picture of health, scarcely recognized by their own parents who often bring them covered with lice and fleas, wrapped in dirty rags, with sore eyes, and underweight.

Four of the babies were brought here because their mothers were in mental hospitals. One, three weeks old, is in a room all by itself, since the mother was found to be tubercular.

Fresh air and sunshine for the babies in a Moetzet Hapoalot creche.
Photo by Mirlia.

A kindergarten for toddlers at Mahane Yehuda looks different. There is a lot of space here, too, but conditions are less ideal, since there is still no garden. Yet, the children are happy and show a remarkable appetite. Many of the parents are already economically integrated, but those coming from oriental countries refuse to pay since they have not yet learned to recognize the necessity of kindergartens. Their children have, as their gay mood proves.

At Sakieh the creche for children is the one corner where cleanliness and hygiene triumph. There is little space in the block-house, but when weather permits the cots are taken outside for the toddlers to enjoy the open air. Behind them stretch the tents to which they return in the afternoon.

The mothers use the time their children are taken care of in order to attend Moetzet Hapoalot classes. The cooking instructor is herself a graduate of a Moetzet Hapoalot course. Though she has been in Israel only one and a half years, she teaches in Hebrew. There is a sewing machine in the room, too, and the women are shown how to make their own clothes, repair and mend.

The idea of Moetzet Hapoalot is in general not to tutor the newcomers, but to help them face reality and solve their own problems. It favours instructors who are themselves newcomers, as, for example, the teacher in charge of a sewing course at Be'er Ya'acov. She comes from ma'bara Bat Yam three times weekly to give lessons, and her pupils are usually school-children who learn trades in the afternoon. Some of them have made very nice dresses for themselves, others even accept work at home to help the family eke out a living. The teacher received her training in Egypt, learned Hebrew here, and does her work enthusiastically.

Moetzet Hapoalot has recently recognized that its foremost task is the guidance of the young girls and it is to this age group that it now turns above all.

How to Handle Women

By William Ewald

NEW YORK. — MEN accustomed to receiving an instruction booklet with every gadget they buy can now get instructions on how to handle that most difficult of all contraptions — women.

It's all explained in a new pamphlet called "How to Handle Women". The pamphlet, designed to aid business executives, took the Research Institute of America, a conservative fact-finding outfit, three years to complete.

A cheerful traitor to her sex, editor Phyllis Brown, wrote it. It was, she said, a back-breaking task, mulling over data collected from psychiatrists, psychologists, business executives, and some 3,000 women.

According to Miss Brown, "How to Handle Women" is a revolutionary pamphlet.

"Take the section on gossiping, for instance", she said. "We say — let 'em gossip. Men can get more mileage out of women if they let them exchange small talk... It's good for women, and good for men — the women work better."

Secret Weapon

Then there's the section on crying. Heretofore, tears have been the secret weapon of women — a sort of salty H-2-b bomb used in the war of the sexes. But that's all over now... the new pamphlet tells all.

"Some women use tears as a deliberate weapon", it advises menfolk. "Don't yield! Whatever happens, you have to maintain your standards, undiluted by tears."

Follow this course of action, says the pamphlet; leave the girl alone for a while, then let her know you're available for discussion. That's what the pamphlet advises, anyhow.

"Mind you," Miss Brown said modestly, "we don't pretend to have all the answers. Anyway, if you know all the answers, where would the enchantment be?"

Author Brown feels, however, that the pamphlet covers the basic points — the things that make women different from men and the things that make women different from each other.

People and Things

As she and her pamphlet explain it, women are not as strong physically as men but call for patience, colour sense or dexterity. They're not as logical as men, but are often one jump ahead of them anyway. And they pay a lot of attention to clothes and mirrors and such, but no one would complain about that.

The big reason why men and women differ, says the pamphlet, is that women are primarily interested in other people while men are interested in things. That's why gals gossip and are so interested in the good opinion of others.

Reaction was varied. One male executive in Toronto was so enthusiastic he asked for six more copies. He also asked to be excused for the horrible typing in his letter — he was writing it himself so his secretary wouldn't know.

But a group of office girls in Chicago got wind of the pamphlet and refused to do any kind of physical work at all.

"They wouldn't even change the light bulbs around the office", says Miss Brown, "because the pamphlet said they weren't as strong as men."

Pint Size

CHICAGO. — THERE is a new development in refrigerator manufacture that may be of paramount importance to the Israel housewife who desperately wants a refrigerator but — when the chance does come along — becomes equally frantic to find space for the huge chest in a tiny one-room apartment. The answer is the pint-size ice-box.

Recent rivalry in which manufacturers sought to outdo each other by making bigger and bigger refrigerators has given place to emphasis on smaller units.

One of the latest models has a two-square foot capacity and is selling in the States for $180. This tiny refrigerator is styled in plastic finish in mahogany, cream or white and can be put up on a shelf or, if fitted with detachable legs and casters, can be moved to any convenient or required spot in the house.

TOPPING TOPPERS

Originals in The POST by Yigael Gershoni.

21 More Days To Hanukka

SOMEBODY has done it again! Every year just as the *Jerusalem POST*-Sa'ad Toy Fund gets under way, some child gives up a beloved toy that captivates the staff of The Post and practically suspends work for the duration. This year it's the "Man on the Flying Trapeze."

The "Man on the Flying Trapeze" blew into the office on top of the complete nursery belonging to Gilad and Tamar Evron, who are leaving for the United States with their parents who have been posted to the Israel Embassy in Washington. Gilad and Tamar had helped their mother to sort, organize and box all the puzzles, games and blocks; collections of odd pieces were put together so that complete sets were formed. As yet we do not know which of the 100 needy places will get this collection, but the one that does, will be most fortunate.

Yair Ben-Joseph Lewertoff now aged three rushed his contribution in fast as he did not want to be one of the last — he had his father write to *The Post* directly after the announcement of the opening of the campaign. As Yair explains it, he is doubling his last year's contribution and even though he had wanted to buy a bike he feels that as long as he had only saved up one third of the required amount, he could wait for another few months for it.

Daddy also enclosed one pound which he is knocking off my pocket money (without Mummy's knowledge of course, since she says we can't afford these extravagances as he is just an underpaid civil servant of the Israel Treasury). Enclosed please find the total of three pounds and good luck to all the kiddies and may they have a pleasant Hanukka this year.

The letter also has a P.S. that Yair is bringing toys to one of our Tel Aviv collection centres.

Toys have started to come in at all the collection centres throughout the country (see page 8 for exact list) but much, much more is still needed if we are to keep our promise of making Hanukka brighter in 100 needy places. There are 20,000 children of all ages in these places. All old toys should be neatly packed, sorted and securely tied so that pieces are not lost on the way.

Here is the first list of contributors to *The Post*-Sa'ad Toy Fund.

IL.20.— Hans Spanier, Haifa;
IL.10.— Nahman Mirkis, Jerusalem, in memory of his brother, the late Segen Misheneh Arie Mirkis; Ruth Irron, Jerusalem; Mira Trading Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv;
IL.5.— Magnes Family, Jerusalem; The Press and Photographic Association for Israel, Messrs. I. & M. Roberts, Mrs. Anny Warshawski, all from Tel Aviv;
IL.3.— Yair Ben Joseph Lewertoff, Dr. Tarazzio, Tel Aviv; Rubak Bureau, Jerusalem;
IL.2.— Anonymous, Jerusalem; Abba Burstein, Karrin Kossol, Hommel, Miriam Gafni, Rahel, Kodroff, Michael Gordon, all from Tel Aviv;
IL.1.— Robert Bronstein, Tel Aviv.

Command Showing

Four of the new dress styles seen by the Queen and Princess Margaret. Standing front: a flower white Dorothea taffeta evening dress embroidered with cherry pink. Seen left to right: A ball gown of lime green tulle with clusters of lemon velvet camellias and gold embroidery; a slim fitting gown of flatheat encrusted with aquamarine and crystal; and a black velvet evening gown with small circular cape and large motif of pale white tea rose, the dress is embroidered with diamonds.
EXPRESS PHOTO.

By Alison Settle

LONDON

THE display of over sixty high couture outfits shown this week to the Queen and Princess Margaret at Claridges Hotel by the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers was staged under spot-lights in a flashing blend of the richest evening dresses and day clothes made of superb British woollens, many of them almost as colourful as the ball-gowns.

The fabrics included two outstanding novelties, the finest doeskin woollen yet woven and a jersey-velvet made in Nottingham. The newest and best of British woollens, rayons, laces, nylons and silks which were not made up were piled on to a table for the Queen to handle and examine, aided by Lady Clark, President of the Society, and with the couture designers at hand to explain how they intend to use these new materials.

New Designs

While most of the designers had included one new design among the dress collection of last season, Mr. Michael Sherard showed four new designs out of the total of six permitted to each designer. He opened his parade with the new jersey-velvet in palest grey as a dress worn under matching grey tweed coat which was richly lined in rose-red satin, matched by a tiny rose hat. His dark emerald-green, crinoline-skirted ball dress was in a new nylon velvet; another ball dress, worn with tiara, was in British pure silk duchesse satin in a shade of cream. Finally, he showed an enchanting evening outfit in three muted tones: the dress of British woven rayon satin in water green, and its covering "cloak" a vast stole of lilac satin on one side and of ashes-of-roses on the other.

Young Girl Fashions

The coming Coronation festivities were the inspiration of many superb brocaded silks and satins of British weave, re-embroidered richly with pearls and gilt thread. Such was Hardy Amies' "White Rose" dress of satin brocade, re-embroidered in pearls, and Mattli's richest rose satin dress topped by an immense circle cloak to match, its circular line doubled back to form an enormous cape. Peter Russell's oyster satin Coronation gown, worked in gilt filigree to a design of acorns and crowns over the brocaded design, had already been seen by fifteen thousand women in Royal Festival Hall.

The young girl attending the Coronation was remembered by Worth: for her Mme. Champcommunal named a dress "Rosebud," which was in varying shades of pink to rose tulle. The slim dress was worked in ivy leaf designs of pearls and crystal beading but had a back-flowing over-tunic of rose tulle held by a crystal corselet.

Norman Hartnell, as chairman of the Society, showed last, and included an exquisite white lace model, the lace blended of silk and rayon in a design symbolic of Britain, using the thistle of Scotland, rose of England, daffodil of Wales and shamrock of Ireland re-embroidered in his own workrooms in silver filigree.
OFNS

gardening notes

NOW is the time to plant lettuce, beets, cabbages, kohlrabi, leek, onions and celery. All these vegetables are raised in nurseries on special seed beds and the seedlings can be purchased. Before planting, the soil in your garden should be fertilized, turned and well raked. The planting spaces should be marked off 25-30 cm. apart for smaller vegetables such as lettuce, beets, kohlrabi and 40-60 cm. for larger sized ones like cabbages and cauliflowers. The marking and planting should be done in moist, not wet soil. If the soil is very dry make small holes in the marked spaces and water one day before planting then loosen the soil in the holes before you plant. Choose a cloudy day or late afternoon for planting.

Planting

Make a small hole in the ground by hand or with a small hoe for each plant. Place the plant in the hole, firm the soil around the roots and water well. Seedlings, except for lettuce, celery and strawberries should be planted so that the crown (the part of the stem at the surface of the soil) is just below the surface of the ground.

LETTUCE (Hasah) should be planted on an area of 2-3 square metres, each plant 25-30 cm. apart. The seedling should be set even with the surface of the garden bed. Lettuce matures 2-3 months after planting.

LEAF BEET, beet greens or Swiss-Chard (silkah or selek alim) is a delightful vegetable which produces a large quantity of greens over a long period. On some types of swiss-chard the midrib of the leaf is so enlarged that it can be used for cooking purposes. Leaf beet is very easy to grow. Plant 30 cm. apart. When you use it cut the outer leaves and stalks near the base of the plant and new stalks will grow in the centre. Cook the leaves like spinach, together with the white stalks. Young leaves also make an excellent salad.

KOHLRABI plant 30 cm. apart. In hill regions, particularly Jerusalem, plant in the early winter. It is ready for use after 2-3 months.

ONION (basal) can be grown either from seeds sown directly into the earth and from sets and small plants. The amateur gardener is advised to plant either sets, small young onions (basalim) or small seedlings. The sets are planted to their full depths so that the tips stick out above the ground. Spring or green bush onions (basal yarok) should be planted 10 cm. apart and bulbs (basal yavesh) 25 cm. apart.

STRAWBERRIES (tut sadeh). Plant now or in early spring 30 cm. apart. When setting the plant be sure that the crowns are level with the surface of the soil. If planted too deep they will decay, if too high the roots will dry out. In Jerusalem, it is better to plant them in the spring.

BEETS (selek) and LEAF CELERY (karpas-alim) should be planted 30 cm. apart. CELERIAC (karpas hasboresh) 40 cm. apart and LEEK (karti) in drills 10 cm. deep. If you have enough space plant CABBAGE (kruv), CAULIFLOWER (kruvit), and SAVOY-CABBAGE (kruv mesulsal) 40-60 cm. apart.

BEN GINATH

BRIDGE

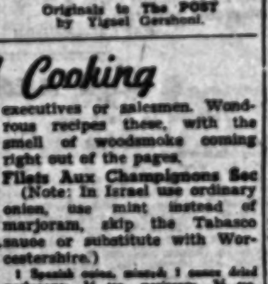
By JERUSALEMITE

THE HAIFA CHAMPIONSHIP

The winter season began in Haifa with a team-of-four championship, which is being contested by the following twelve teams:

Loeb-Rosenblatt-Lauer-Gal.
Dr. Wertheimer-Dr. Feldmann-Dr. Schwarz-Meier.
Amir-Hammer-Goldin-Weinress.
Bank-Ben Nahum-Hollaender-Joran-Kreinis
Mrs. Wertheimer-Mrs. Meirowsky-Mrs. Weiss-Mrs. Sandler.
Frenkel-Rosenzweig-Spiegelglas-Cohn.
Dr. Kaufmann - Dr. Lipshitz - Dunst - Weinhaber.
Mrs. Mendler-Mrs. Cashier-Mrs. Neumann-Mrs. Meyer.
Wachi-Temporville-Lewinsohn-Rossi.
Illiman-Rosenfeld-Jarushalmi-Neufeld.
Mrs. Gilead-Gilead-Mrs. Lewis-Meisner.
M. Hollaender-Frankl-Kaspi-Epstein.

We abstain from giving the present position, but it seems that there have been some upsets.



Neufeld—Jerushalmi were North—South, Dr. Feldmann—Dr. Wertheim played East—West. North became declarer at four spades, and East opened with the king of hearts. Declarer won with the ace and laid down the ace of trumps; he continued with the diamond king, and East took with the ace.

Now Feldmann made what seemed to be his natural play: he hastened to collect his queen of hearts, relying on his trumps for the setting trick. The queen scored, to be sure, but West had to drop the knave.

Feldmann exited with the club queen; Neufeld won, cashed the master heart, ruffed a club in dummy and re-entered his hand ruffing the last heart. The next two tricks were taken with queen and knave of diamonds.

After the tenth trick the position was: North had two spades to the knave and the knave of clubs, East was down to his three trumps, and South had three trumps to the king. Now Neufeld played his club, East ruffed, and dummy underruffed! Poor East was endplayed and had to lead away from his "sure" trick.

A "STREETCAR" IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV. — Israel audiences are eagerly awaiting the internationally acclaimed Warner Bros. picture — "A Streetcar Named Desire," winner of not less than five (5) "Oscars" 1951.

With Vivien Leigh in her greatest role yet, the film has been declared the BEST FILM OF THE YEAR. Marlon Brando matches her achievement with a powerful performance as the brutish brother-in-law of the heroine.

Powerfully, romantically and passionately, this film searches into the backstreet life of the old French quarter of New Orleans.

Expectant Israel audiences will be rewarded shortly when the film appears on the screen of Tel Aviv's Chen Cinema, for the first time in Israel. (Advt.)

West is Best When it Comes to Good Cooking

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

IN a land as big as the U.S. with a population brought from all parts of the world, the culinary melting pot has some pretty tasty edibles in it. New England cookery, Southern dishes, and Western foods, are still as different as the climes and fruits of each area. California so like Israel in its vegetation, has much to teach us in using our similar products with flair, imagination and nutritive wisdom. The Lane Publishing Company, with its Sunset Magazine and especially its series of Sunset Cookery Books is able to tell the world something about Western living and Western eating — a mouthful of delightful titbits to digest both gastronomically and mentally.

The "Sunset Cook Book of Favorite Recipes" ($2.75) is a collection of exciting recipes sent in by Western women. Even the make-up of the book is just a little better than any other I've ever seen. Spiral bound, it is fastened only on one side so that it can lie flat. You can wash the covers, too — a kitchen essential. But it is the collection of recipes which marks this book apart from others. Here, for instance, are ideas that make the book what it is.

Avocado and Grapefruit Cocktail

Combine grapefruit sections and avocado balls or cubes in any desired proportions. Mix with following Creamy Cocktail Sauce and serve very cold.

Cocktail Sauce

(Note: In austerity-time Israel substitute lebenia — drained and mixed with 2 tsps. sugar — for the cream. You can omit the Tabasco sauce.)

½ cup cream; 1 cup heavy cream (or as above); 1 tbsp. olive oil (or other oil); dash of Tabasco sauce; 1 tbsp. vinegar; ¼ tsp. salt; 1½ tsps. sugar; 2 tsps. paprika.

Combine all ingredients and chill thoroughly.

•

Or how is this one, for a daring delicious notion? Make it next time you have your chicken ration.

Avocado Soup

4 cups beef or chicken stock (make it with bouillon cubes, if you like); 1 large avocado; 2 or 3 tbsps. finely minced parsley. Salt to taste. 4 tbsps. sherry.

Put stock in top part of double boiler and heat to boiling over direct heat; set over boiling water to keep hot. Peel avocado, remove seed, and force pulp through ricer or sieve. Just before serving, stir avocado pulp, parsley, salt, and sherry into stock; pour into heated bowls or cups. (One word of caution: Do not be tempted to place the soup over direct heat once the avocado is added. Too much heat will harm its delicate flavour.)

•

The "Sunset All-Western Foods Cook Book" ($3.50) is a cunningly illustrated cook book that teaches you the tricks of cooking the subtle recipes it tells of. Each food product is dealt with separately so that if you are going to have artichokes, you learn about it from the botany, to the selection, preparation, cooking, serving and eating of the thing, with pictures to guide you even through the cleaning. Moreover, you get suggested meals, from luncheon plates to bridge-party dishes, in the borders as you go along.

Stuffed Artichokes

(In Israel use the available Tnuva yellow cheese to substitute.)

4 medium sized artichokes; 2 cups dry bread crumbs; 2 tbsps. grated Italian or Parmesan cheese; 1 clove garlic, minced; 1 sprig parsley, minced; 4 tbsps. margarine.

Parboil whole artichokes 15 minutes. While they are cooking, mix remaining ingredients to use for stuffing. Drain artichokes, spread their leaves apart and tuck bits of the mixture between all the leaves. Set the artichokes in a pan and pour boiling water to the depth of about one inch. Add 1 tsp. salt. Bake uncovered half an hour, having oven quite hot. Serve hot on lettuce leaves as a salad, with plain or mustard-mayonnaise.

•

The "Sunset Chefs of the West" ($3.50) cook book is compiled by 474 Western men — the best cooking of the men who prepared their meals on the open trails, the miners and trappers, the cowpoke presiding over the chuck wagon, the cookie preparing mountainous meals for loggers, as well as men who love to cook, especially outdoor cooking, whether they are lawyers or clerks or executives or salesmen. Wondrous recipes these, with the smell of woodsmoke coming right out of the pages.

Filets Aux Champignons Sec

(Note: In Israel use ordinary onion, use mint instead of marjoram, skip the Tabasco sauce or substitute with Worcestershire.)

1 Spanish onion, minced; 1 ounce dried mushrooms; ½ tsp. marjoram; ½ tsp. ground cloves; 12 drops Tabasco sauce; 1 wineglass dry red wine; 1 pint fish stock, made from bones, etc., of the fish and seasoned with cayenne, red peppers and salt. 4 fillets of sole or of any white fish.

Prepare the following sauce: Sauté the onion in olive oil and add the other ingredients. Let the sauce simmer for 15 minutes; then add the fillets and let them cook 10-12 minutes. Serve with rice, well dried, and watercress or other salad greens.

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A MOTHER IN ISRAEL

HENRIETTA SZOLD: RECORD OF A LIFE. By Rose Zeitlin. Dial Press, New York. 263 pp. $ 3.50.

By ELIAS M. EPSTEIN

"Why should we not have a woman President of Israel?" I was asked the other day. Had Henrietta Szold been living today in health and strength, she would probably have been as unanimous, as she would have been a worthy choice, to succeed Chaim Weizmann. But she did not live to see the State, passing away in February 1945, at the ripe age of 84 years, after a long life of service for her people. She was buried on the Mount of Olives.

In the psychology of all great leaders there seems to lurk an element of tragedy or conflict, classically typified in the epic of Moses, who saw but did not enter the Promised Land. The Prophet wrestles with an uncouth and selfish people to whose salvation he is dedicated. When the ideal is attained, it reveals only the gap between aspiration and reality. Henrietta Szold indeed derived profound satisfaction from her rich and boundless activity. She strode "from strength to strength": in U.S.A. it was Jewish education; then the Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization; in Israel, the Hadassah Medical Organization, Child Welfare, Social Service, Youth Aliya—each enterprise sufficient for an ordinary life. "It seems to me I have lived not one life, but several, each one bearing its own character and insignia" she wrote. This full programme eventually endowed her, albeit variously, with the motherhood she supremely desired.

Work and Principles

But Henrietta Szold was not only a perfect administrator, conscientious organizer, tireless worker, and devoted servant, not only a fine, cultured and charming personality; she was also a moralist. Her's was an ethical Zionism; right was higher than expediency, truth greater than convenience, patriotism loftier than partisanship. Yet out of innate modesty and an overwhelming sense of discipline to the "powers that be," however wrong she felt them to be, she suppressed her strictures and her vision of a better society, and confined her whole public life to service that was non-controversial, where she was free to operate along principles she had imbibed in a childhood which she never forgot. Only privately did she reveal her hopes and fears, her wishes and anxieties regarding Israel's national life, especially reacting to manifestations repugnant to her high sense of moral values. Once, in September 1941, Miss Zeitlin records: — "she broke silence with a plea 'To the Yishuv,' addressed both to the leaders of the community and to the people:

> ...I would adjure the leaders and the led to remove partisan strife and violence from our midst. Intolerance bids fair to prevail... political scores are settled with bombs. Licence is tending to replace law... Liberty of conscience and freedom of speech threaten to slip from our guardianship. Our hallowed ethical standards are in danger of declining.

This was an exception to the rule she laid down in public — "My rulers, right or wrong," even if the rulers were only the local community of Jerusalem.

This aspect of Miss Szold's noble life is movingly portrayed in the finely-written, dedicated biography by Miss Zeitlin, who knew her well. In a comparatively small compass she has given us the salient facts and outstanding achievements of Miss Szold's life, with a knowing appraisal of their significance, at the same time lifting the veil that shrouded the personality of a great woman and leader. Here we have no mere chronological sequence of events. The material is grouped, chapter fashion, under specific subjects or phases. Her life is mirrored against the background of her times, so that the biography is also a history of Israel in the era during which she lived here, an era full of drama and sorrow, but also of creative joy.

The friends who knew Miss Szold will treasure this volume as a portrait full of the love and admiration which she evoked in her colleagues, yet no mere eulogy. Others will find in its pages a painstaking and inspiring record of a wonderful life. It is tempting to quote two of the many aphorisms from Miss Szold's letters:

"The Zionist dictionary defined honour as work." And this week, when the Zionist General Council meets in Jerusalem, the following is even more apt:

The Zionist Idea

> We have been forgetting... that Zionism is more inclusive even than Palestine. The upbuilding of Palestine is an incorporation of the Zionist idea, but not the incorporation of the whole of it... Zionism is more than Palestinianism. To know and feel that will be a source of... strength if our practical work should have to be intermitted... To know and feel it may become the salvation of Jewish Palestine itself, as it is the salvation of the Diaspora.

During her last illness two men stood by her bedside, their visit in itself a tribute to the place she had won in Israel and the Zionist movement. They were Chaim Weizmann and Judah L. Magnes. Sturdy opponents, both esteemed and admired her. In her presence they clasped hands, over her sick-bed; it was a testimony and a reward.

Miss Szold belonged to an age which necessarily in youth drew its Jewish intellectual vitality from European sources. When the Jewish Publication Society was founded in America, and Miss Szold became its Reader and then Editor, she found a famine of authors. She herself translated Graetz, Louis Ginzberg, Morris Lazarus, also drawing on Dubnow, Ahad Ha-am, Peretz, Slousch, and others.

Today, perhaps a reverse trend would be helpful, and we should publish in Hebrew the lives of people like Louis Brandeis, Magnes, Julian Mack, Wise, and Friedenwald, to mention those who can no longer speak to us. For the misunderstanding between American and Israel Jews bodes no good. Miss Szold often commented (writes Miss Zeitlin) on the disrespect of the Palestinians for American Jewry. "The only Americans for whom people in Palestine have any fondness," she said, "are the white legions."

A Precious Legacy

This is a book which should be read in Hebrew not only by the 35,000 graduates of Youth Aliya, but all the adult community in the State which Miss Szold never assumed would arise so soon. She hoped for a long tutelage under England "as long as the Babylonian captivity," when she believed that England would preserve its pact). Here are Miss Szold's views on partition, terrorism, "Ihud," partisan schools, America, Mandatory Administration, kvutzah, labour, — views which she held so strongly and yet screened from the public, while she erected a monument of colossal worth to the unborn State. She left no successor but perhaps we can apply to her the words she wrote in eulogy of Brandeis and Ussishkin who both died in the autumn of 1941:

Leadership will not be lacking. That is the meaning to me of their work, their faith, their vision, their leadership.

UNIVERSITY SYMPOSIUM

HEBREW UNIVERSITY GARLAND. A Silver Jubilee Symposium. Edited by Norman Bentwich. Constellation Books, London. 133 pp. 17/6.

The fine volume published by the Hebrew University two years ago on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, has now found a companion in this "Symposium," commemorating the first 25 years of the activities of the English Friends of the University.

The work of the English "Friends" is described by the chairman, Professor Norman Bentwich; its most tangible expression is the financial contribution which rose from a few hundred Pounds in the early years to £13,000 in 1942, nearly £80,000 in 1950, and £100,000 in the current year. But the activities of the "Friends" are not confined to the collection of funds: their office in Baker Street has become a centre of assistance to all the many scholars and students from Israel who are continuously coming to England. Credit is also due to the many forms of support given by the British Council, the universities and libraries.

A galaxy of prominent university teachers deal with the scope and method of study in the fields of archaeology, philosophy, the classics, history, Orientalia, and science. Sir Leon Simon contributes a lively sketch on modern Hebrew, and two lectures given at the University in 1951 by Rabbi Dr. L. Baeck on "The Psychological Root of the Law," and by Viscount Samuel on "The Limitations of Political Thought" are also included. In the latter, which introduces the volume, it is suggested that it might be advisable to start afresh, "basing politics fairly and squarely upon ethics"; and speaking of the State as a grouping of individuals, Lord Samuel pronounces a great truth: "If there are good citizens there will be a good State."

The background of the difficulties in which the University finds itself today, is to some extent disclosed by Prof. S. Brodetsky who points out, *inter alia*, that the University is "the joint responsibility of both Israel and the Diaspora."

Provocative Essay

By far the most provocative contribution comes from Isaiah Berlin, of Oxford University. In his brilliant essay, "Jewish Slavery and Emancipation," he takes as his text Sir Lewis Namier's comparison of the effect of enlightenment upon the Jewish masses in the 19th century with that of the sun on a glacier; the outer crust disappeared by evaporation, the core remained frozen, but a great portion of the mass melted and altered the landscape in a unique, and at times revolutionary, fashion.

From here, Isaiah Berlin proceeds with his own analysis, a stirring and profound discussion of the "Jewish Problem" and its solution in the State of Israel. Assimilationists are compared to three types of hunchbacks: those who maintain that they had no hump; others who were proud to own a hump; and the "timid and respectful cripples" who found that, by never mentioning humps at all, the discussion of the topic could be reduced to manageable dimensions. Not since Herzl's famous "Mauschel" of 1897 has this aspect of assimilation found a more penetrating observer. Other remarkable passages deal with fundamental values and Jewish creativeness.

The symposium could not, of course, cover all aspects of the University, but its students might have been represented. Apart from this, the publication of this volume does honour to its editor and the English "Friends," as well as to the Hebrew University itself.

PAGOT

SHRAGA WEIL: THE KIBBUTS

From the current exhibition of kibbutz painters at the Milton Studio, Tel Aviv.

HEBREW LETTERS IN US

SOFRIM IVRIM BE-AMERICA (Hebrew Writers in America). By Avraham Epstein. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 2 vols., 442 pp.

Is there an indigenous Hebrew literature in America, or are we dealing merely with a score or so of rootless immigrants who, taking the "Western Road," settled down (not permanently in all cases, for Sh. Halkin, Tversky, Berkowitz, Regelson are some of those now living in Israel) in the heart of America's great Jewish concentrations and only transferred themselves physically from the intensive, intimate Jewish life of the "old country"?

This is the question one should ask as one goes through the veteran critic Avraham Epstein's solid treatment of the Hebrew writers' "American Family." The general lines of an answer are suggested in the fine introduction, but one has to read essay by essay to get the complete picture and its nuances. The book is not a literary history (a work we really need), but a collection of essays written over a long period, and thanks to the notation of the dates of publication, we are not misled into thinking that we have an up-to-date treatment of each author. However, since the literary output is not so great, and since most of the writers had already made their mark by the time our critic decided to deal with them, we can accept the picture as it stands.

Epstein has a genuine admiration for the more conservative trends in Hebrew literature, or as he would have it, the classicist school, following the standards of Bialik, Tschernichovsky and Schneour, as taught and practised by I. D. Berkowitz in his "American period." In poetry, "at the core is man — man in face of God and fate." There is, we must remark, a danger of epigonism in classic schools, and some of our American Hebrew poets have not escaped it.

Past and Present

It is in the light of the principles that the masters laid down that, wherever our critic feels the need, he calls the writers to task for their deviation. Both Schneour and Tversky are criticized, for example, for their flight into the past, and their failure to treat the contemporary scene; Ariell and Blank, lesser known, are warned of the dangerous ground they tread upon because of their surrender to melodramatic sensationalism. Among the poets, Silkiner, the pioneer of the American folk-epic in Hebrew, Bavli, Lisitzky, Efrath, Preil, Halkin, Zilberschlag, Regelson, and Schwartz, to name them all, there is a higher achievement in general than among the novelists.

It is hard to treat our critic's opinions on the various writers in a general review, but the reader will find in this work a carefully balanced exposition of Hebrew creative writing done on the soil of America during the past two generations.

DOV VARDI

FUN IN THE HIGHLANDS

LAXDALE HALL. By Eric Linklater. Cape, London. 261 pp. 12/6.

To this reviewer Mr. Linklater's latest extravaganza is the most pleasing yet, but clearly it is a matter of individual preference whether you care for this kind of satire or not.

The story, what little there is of it, is laid in the Western Highlands, and Mr. Linklater's Scots mind and heart produce the most absurd antics in these well-loved surroundings. There is a village community almost cut off from the rest of the world, and the local Laird and the leaders of the village try to induce Government to provide better communications for them. The book is full of "characters," and though the story mainly centres round a performance of a Euripides play, there are less sophisticated actors such as poachers and fugitives from the absurd British income-tax laws, Glaswegian hoodlums and Members of Parliament, millionaires and beggars. There are meaty discussions of many topical subjects and many wise sayings.

To show that human nature is much the same in the Highlands as in Israel, I quote one passage about emigrants: "Their sons and daughters put to sea and in Canada settled down to harder work than their grandfathers would have considered tolerable, and won rewards their grandmothers would have found irrelevant or burdensome. Many went to Glasgow, and while a few of these prospered exceedingly, the majority lived in darker slums than a Highland winter and died of drink or consumption."

"Don't you think," says one of the characters, a novelist, "that we hear too much of politics? And talk of them too much, and trust in them too much? Every age has its heresy, and ours is politics."

In short, the book is not a novel, but an amusing hotchpotch of character sketches, good table talk, somewhat adolescent humour, all combined into a fairly integrated narrative.

PAULA ARNOLD

Stamp of the Week

One of the most exciting adventures is recalled in this stamp from Pitcairn Island, showing Captain William Bligh and his famous ship, the Bounty.

Back in Nelson's day, the Navy sent Bligh, a tough master if ever there was one, to explore the Pacific.

Food was bad, work was hard, Bligh was ferocious, and the crew mutinied. They set Bligh and 18 who stood by him adrift and then went off and married the beautiful flower-garlanded girls men dream of finding in the South Seas.

They founded a colony on Pitcairn Island — present population 120. Today, one of the mutineers' descendants, Floyd McCoy, is police chief, maintenance engineer, radio officer — and stamp collector. There is no income tax on Pitcairn. Maybe that explains why there are 50 applications for the job of schoolmaster for 20 pupils.

The stamp is perforated 12 and costs 3d. in London. A set of all values up to 1/- costs 4/6d.

London Express Service

DEFENDER OF HIS FAITH

COLUMN ONE. By David Courtney. Nour Books, Tel Aviv. 219 pp.

By E. MAYER-BENTOV

This selection from "Column One" which has been appearing on the front page of *The Jerusalem* (formerly Palestine) *Post* since April 1945, contains articles on world politics since the end of the war in Europe, and on the scene in Israel from February 1947 onwards. They are preceded by a 42-pages Introduction which forms the centre-piece of the triptych, linking up the two wings.

So much has happened in these seven years that memory cannot possibly retain all the events that stirred the world and our own microcosm. Here David Courtney's columns come to remind us of the agonies and hopes, the frustrations and achievements of a period which probably has no parallel in history.

A Cato of the pen, Courtney never tires of proclaiming his *ceterum censeo* which more often than not became a *faccuse*. The articles are all variations of a single theme: his concept of justice or, if one prefers, fair play. Behind this, one senses the great radical tradition of England though many of its bearers today would bow to John Morley and Asquith rather than to Tom Paine.

The underlying passion of "Column One" sets its author apart from many of his illustrious contemporaries in the profession. His is not the cool, detached analysis of Walter Lippmann, or the brilliant if well-tempered style of the late A. G. Gardiner in his hey-day at the "Observer." Once he has identified himself with a cause, his words hit like a sledge-hammer, sharpened by bitter sarcasm when the occasion demands. In this respect, his campaign against a blundering British policy in Palestine stands out and will rank among the noble utterances in the Saga of Israel. Not that Courtney is ever blind to the mistakes of his friends. More than once was he outspoken in his criticism when a less independent mind would have withheld it.

In the field of international politics, Courtney has sometimes given proof of deep insight, as when he foresaw, in his very first column (not reproduced in the volume) that the end of the European war would be "the signal for two rivalries to clatter into the foreground."

Controversial Views

The introduction has developed into a full-size essay on politics, as seen from the humanist vantage point of European democracy. Its argumentation is clear and forceful and it should be read by everyone honestly attempting to discern fundamentals from slogans. Yet, some of his conclusions and the views expressed in more recent columns are highly controversial, especially with regard to the East-West conflict. Sensitive to any blue-print promising a better world, Courtney, too, seems to forget at times the truth which a great French writer once expressed in the words: "Let us never imagine that we are so much in the right that our opponents are completely wrong." Granted that much of his analysis is correct, the question must be asked what evidence he has that Russian military aggression is not more than a "supposititious threat." And while one readily agrees with him that the answer to the Communist challenge is to be found, not in war, but in "the finer social weapons in the armoury of democracy," one feels bound to ask whether this postulate is in itself strong and realistic enough to solve the immediate problem, complicated as it is by factors which Courtney cannot know any more than the rest of us.

Similarly, it might be argued in the light of experience that his belief in "the total planning of Socialism" is open to doubt, even from a Socialist point-of-view. However, even where one disagrees with him, one will be grateful to Courtney for keeping us on the alert and for stimulating our critical sense. If anything, he is "a disturbance to our self-complacency."

For the second edition of the book it is suggested that the publisher consult an expert on book production, that the incongruous illustrations be discarded, and a calendar of events and index included.

THE PLIGHT OF KOREA

CRY KOREA. By Reginald Thompson. Macdonald, London. 283 pp. 18/-.

It has become increasingly common during the past few years for newspapermen who have completed a tour overseas for their editors to come home and rewrite all their dispatches for publication in book form. Some of the resulting publications are worth this extra effort — one remembers in recent years Honor Tracy's excellent book on Japan and Patrick O'Donovan's on South-East Asia — but some are certainly not. Mr. Thompson's "Cry Korea," though not perhaps a first-class example in this genre, undoubtedly comes into the former category.

The author, who is an experienced war correspondent, was sent to Korea by the "Daily Telegraph" in the early days of the war. His eye for scenes and situations is keen, and on this assignment he had his fill of both. All war is a futile and tragic business, but the remote bleakness of Korea, all dust and dirt in summer and biting cold and mud in winter, with its empty landscape, primitive villages and their wretched and apathetic inhabitants, make that country seem as far removed from civilization as another planet; and this atmosphere Mr. Thompson vividly brings home to us.

So far as dramatic situations are concerned, his ironic description of the fall of Seoul to General MacArthur will not easily be forgotten, and his account of the U.N. troops in action — a miniature of total war in the machine age — has an unadorned simplicity of style which is completely convincing.

Mr. Thompson is rightly and often disturbingly frank about the lines on which the war was being fought by MacArthur, though one must bear in mind when reading his comments that the situation has improved in many respects since General Ridgway took over command. The wastefulness of the American forces both at the top and amongst the rank and file is unsparingly castigated. Fuel, ammunition, food and all kinds of minor equipment were used lavishly and often to very little effect. Indeed at one point the author recorded his conviction that such uncontrolled expenditure, if long continued, might seriously affect America's capacity to finance her military effort in those other areas of the world to which she is committed.

Mr. Thompson's comments on ordinary American soldiers are equally unsparing. As men they have many good qualities, but as fighting men very few. The chief charges against them are their lack of discipline and their expectation that everything possible in the way of modern comforts must be laid on before they can fight well. To illustrate the latter point the author notes that the G.I. is supplied with candies, jam, biscuits, coffee, gum and Coca-Cola "all packaged as if to catch the eye of a difficult-to-please customer casually shopping at home;" but this kind of criticism struck at least one reader as savouring somewhat of the half-envious, half-contemptuous attitude felt by soldiers everywhere for other troops better equipped than themselves — Mr. Thompson is himself an ex-soldier. This attitude apart, however, he does not appear to have any anti-American feeling.

Perhaps the best thing in the book is the evident sympathy felt by the author for the Korean people and their sufferings — an aspect of the tragedy which is too often overlooked even by those of us with the best intentions.

ANDREW BOYD

Chess

NOVEMBER 21, 1952

Problem No. 702
R. [illegible], [illegible]
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Endgame No. 29
V. Halberstadt, Paris
"L'Echiquier De Paris," 1929

[illegible]

What was Black's last move?

White to play and draw

There is no mistake in the position of the pieces in problem 702, as some might think, because of the two black bishops. [illegible] V. Halberstadt is one of the world's foremost endgame composers. [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLVING CONTEST

[illegible]

Life and Letters

Thieves in Darkness

Jerusalem booksellers are disturbed by the effects of the sudden interruptions in electricity supply, which result in a considerable increase of thefts. One of these booklovers, who was obviously keen on A. Ibn Shoshan's Hebrew dictionary in two volumes (sale price IL.15.-), "appropriated" the first volume only in a bookshop in Rehov Shlomzion; a short while afterwards, the second volume of the same work disappeared in another shop not very far away. The thief, apparently the same person in each case, seems possessed by an original sense of social justice.

"Golden Books"

The "Golden Books" exhibition of illuminated manuscripts held recently in Stockholm covered a period of more than a thousand years. The oldest manuscript was the 6th century Codex Argenteus, or Silver Bible, a Gothic translation of the Four Gospels, written on purple coloured parchment in gold and silver lettering.

A most imposing manuscript was the 130-pound Bohemian Codex Gigas, or Devil's Bible, so-called because it contains a vivid illustration of the devil. Prepared in the year 1200, the work contains the Gospels and books of the Old Testament, and also three books of ancient Bohemian legends, a historical calendar and a necrology of important figures in Bohemia in those times.

The Story of Joshua

"Joshua the Redeemer" is the title of a new book for teenagers by Arthur Weyne, author of "The Treasure Chest: Legends from Jewish Lore." Illustrated by Dan Samuels, the book is published by Behrman House, New York.

Messianic Movements

Four years after the untimely death of the writer A.S. Eshkoli, the first volume of his work on Messianic movements will now be published by Mosad Bialik. The volume, which is edited by Y. Ibn Shmuel and E. Shohat, covers the period from the Second Temple to David Ha'Reubeni.

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Dinei S'khirut (Rent Law) Ed. by A. Gorall and E. Barak. Sifriah Mishpatit No. 7, Tel Aviv.
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